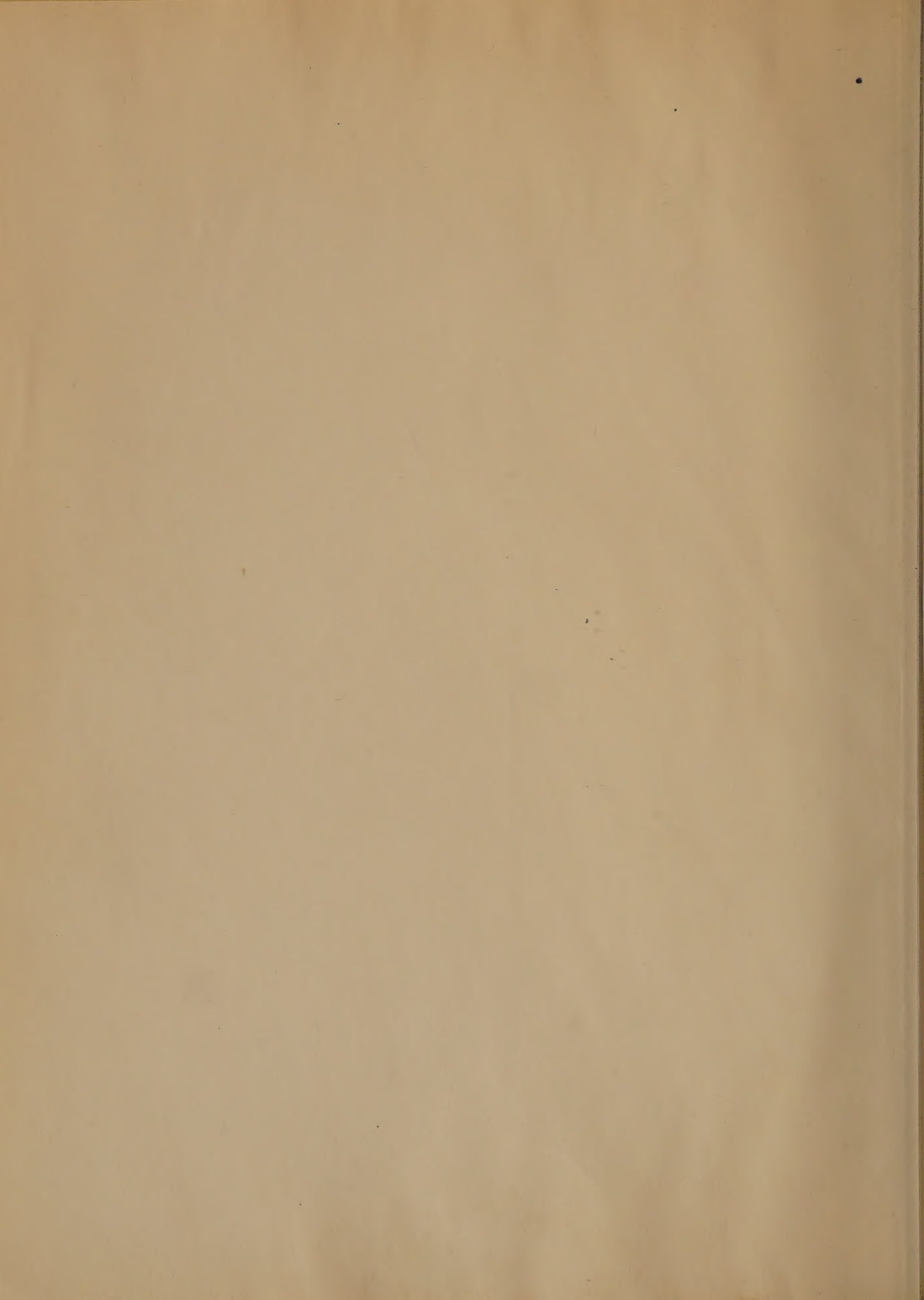
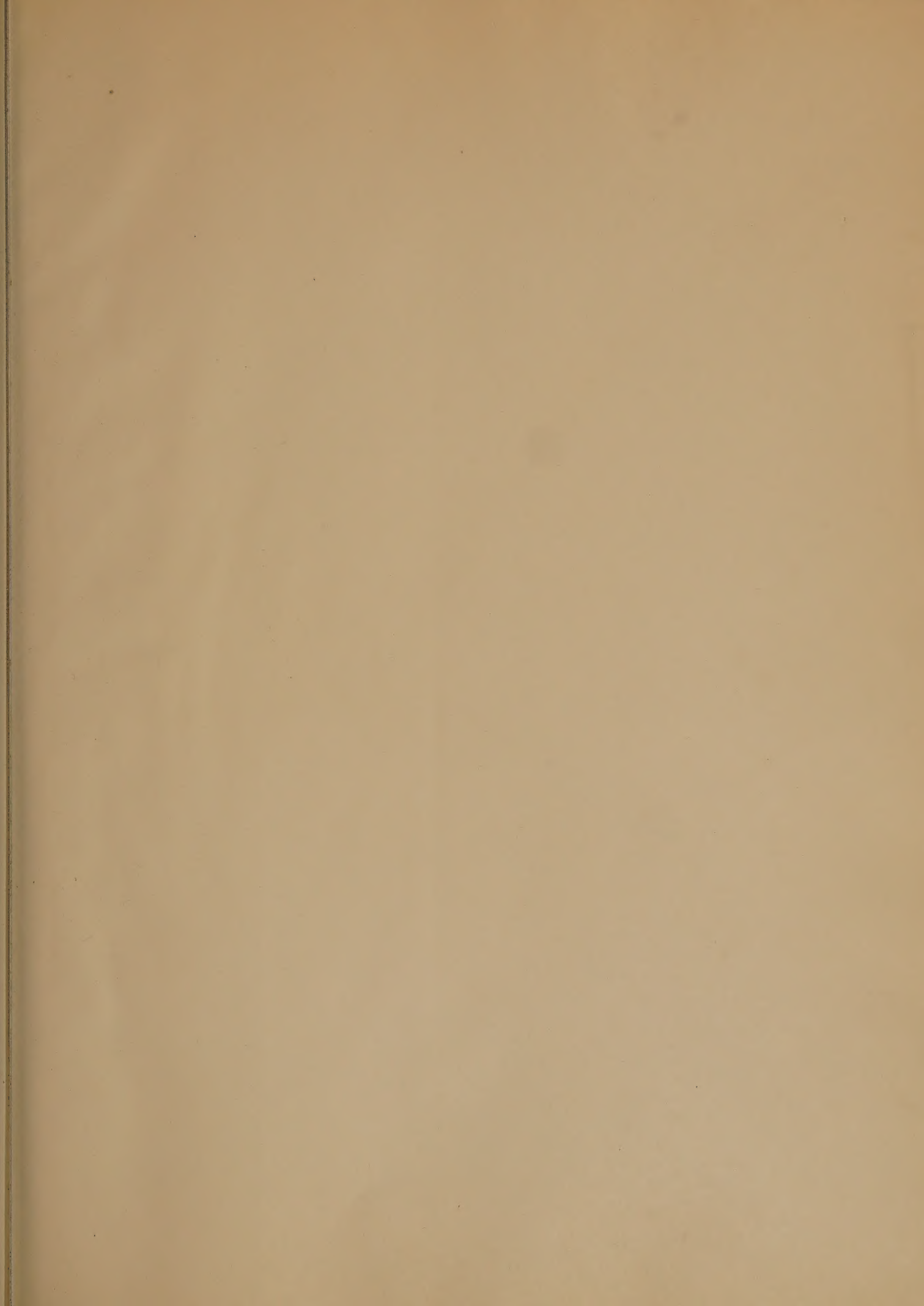
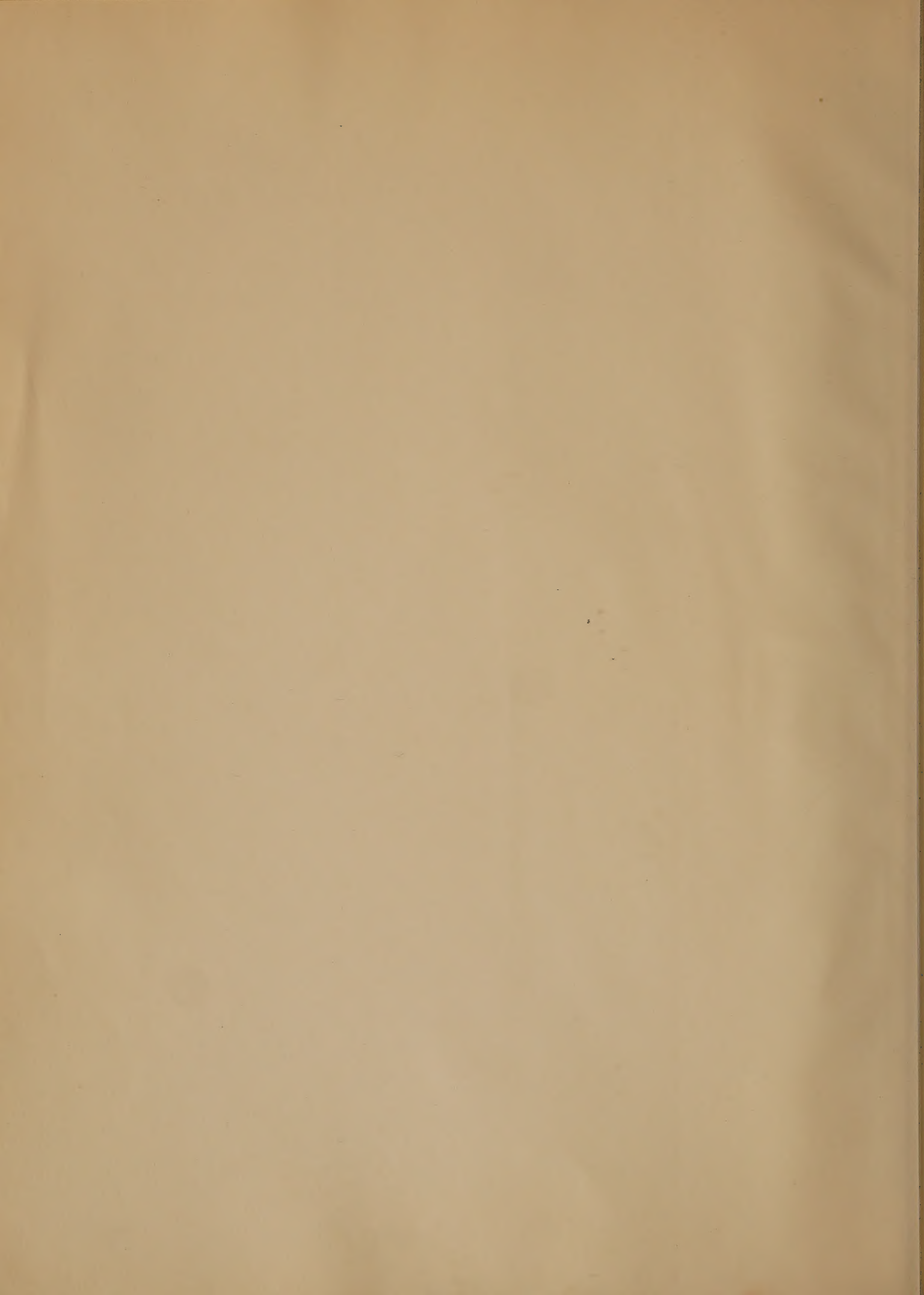
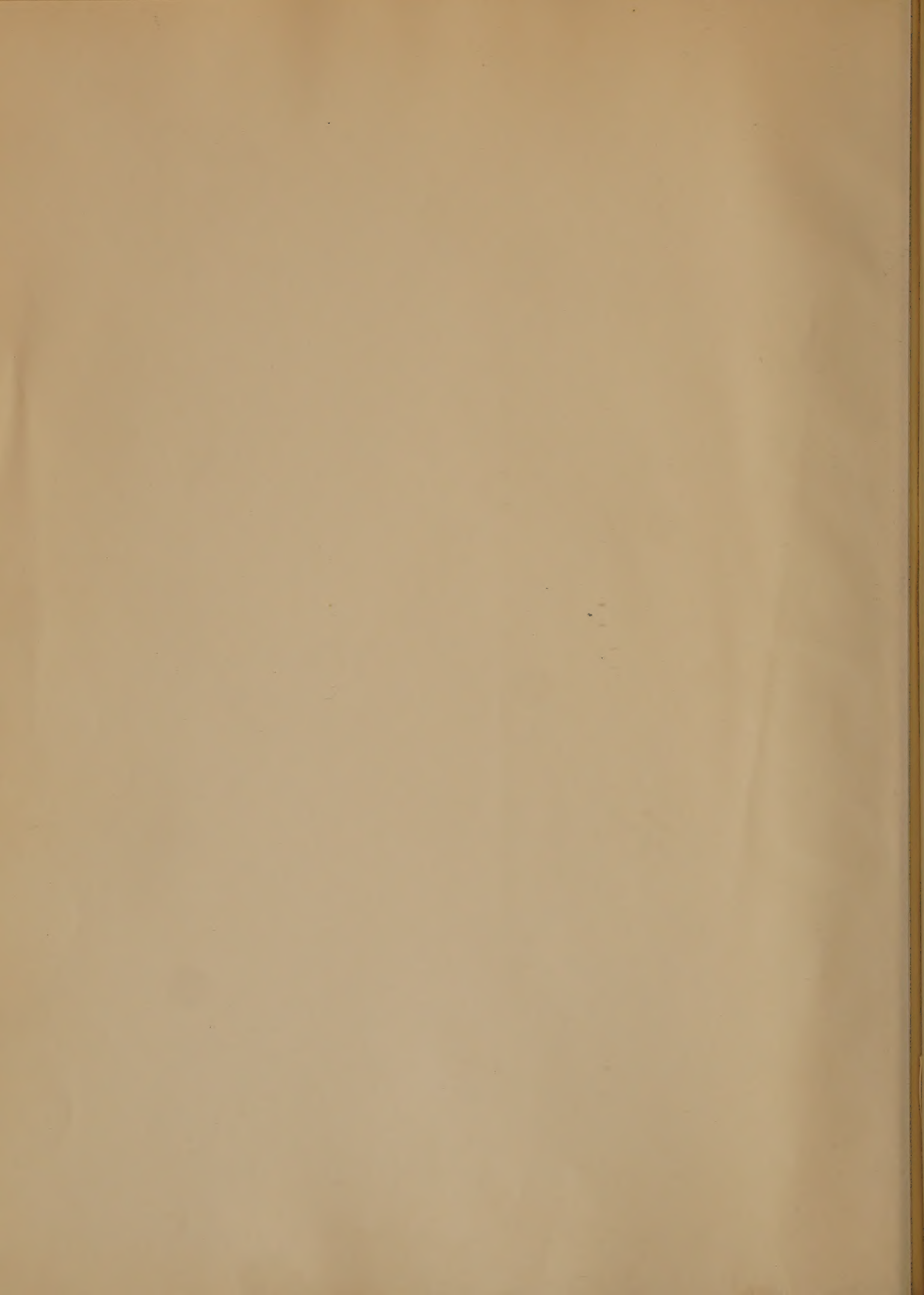
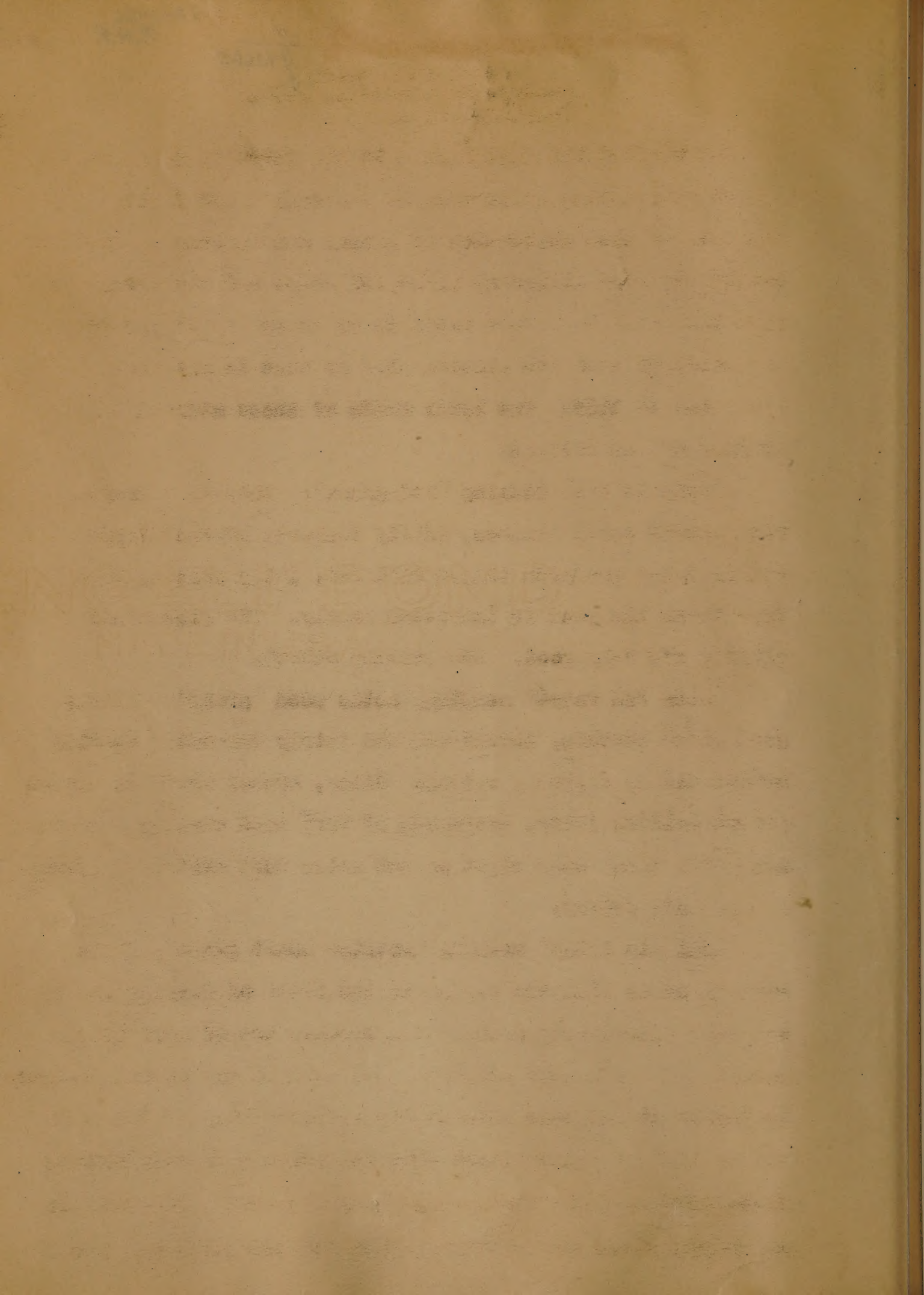












P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, September 1, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We visited the East Market in the forenoon where we saw a most interesting collection of vegetables and fruit. There was a nice collection of grapes and we secured specimen bunches of four different kinds for notes and pictures. We hope this fall to secure cuttings of these and others we have already seen and photographed or that we may find from time to time. The local names of those secured this morning are as follows:

"Hung Pu Tao" meaning "red grape". This is a grape with rather large bunches, fairly compact, berries large round, color greenish tinged with red, juicy melting pulp from which the seed is extracted easily. The flavor and quality are very good. See picture #45708.

"Lien Tzu Putao" meaning "Lotus seed grape". Fairly good sized bunches, shouldered and fairly compact. Berries medium sized, slightly oblong. Color, creamy white to almost golden yellow, juicy, sweet and of very good quality. Grows near "Hai Tien" some eight or ten miles northwest of Peiping. See picture #45709.

"Chi Hin Putao" meaning "rooster heart grape". This variety comes from the region to the south of Peiping and is not very extensively grown. The bunches are of good size, shouldered and rather compact. The berries are oblong, slightly larger at the base than at the blossom end. At the base, the color is a rather light wine red which changes gradually to the blossom end which appears almost purple. The berries are juicy, sweet and of very good flavor and quality. See

picture #45711.

"Wu Tzu Li Putao" meaning "seedless grape". This grape very much resembles Thompson's Seedless now grown extensively in California. The bunches are long and rather loose and are frequently shouldered. The berry is slightly oblong, slightly larger at the base than at the flower end. The color is creamy yellow when fully ripe. They are seedless, juicy, sweet and of very good flavor and quality. See picture #45710.

We also found some flat, saucer or plate peaches and bought them all for the seed and for photographing. These are the first "plate" peaches we have found in the market this season. The fruit measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " across and 1" deep. They are a greenish yellow color with (in most cases) a slight tinge of pink or red at the base and blossom end. The flesh is a creamy white with a slight tinge of red near the pit. They are juicy, very sweet and of very good quality and flavor. Seed given our #7128. See picture #45712.

At one of the fruit and vegetable stands we found four large lily bulbs which were for sale as a vegetable. They came from Honan Province and sold at 45 cents per cattie. The four bulbs weigh practically two catties or three pounds. We bought all four of them and sent them in under our number 7127. They may prove to be different from anything that we have sent in to the Office.

In the afternoon we worked on our account for the month of August and also our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending June 30, 1930/



Negative #45708. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.

Chinese name "Hung Fu Tao" meaning "red grape". Growing in vicinity of Peiping. Market price L.C. 20 cents per cattie. (A cattie equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) A large berried greenish grape tinged with pink or very light browning red. Very attractive and good looking. Between full and half life size. Bunch measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ " from 1st shoulder or branch.

Negative #45709. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.

Chinese name "Lien Tzu Putao" meaning "Lotus seed grape".

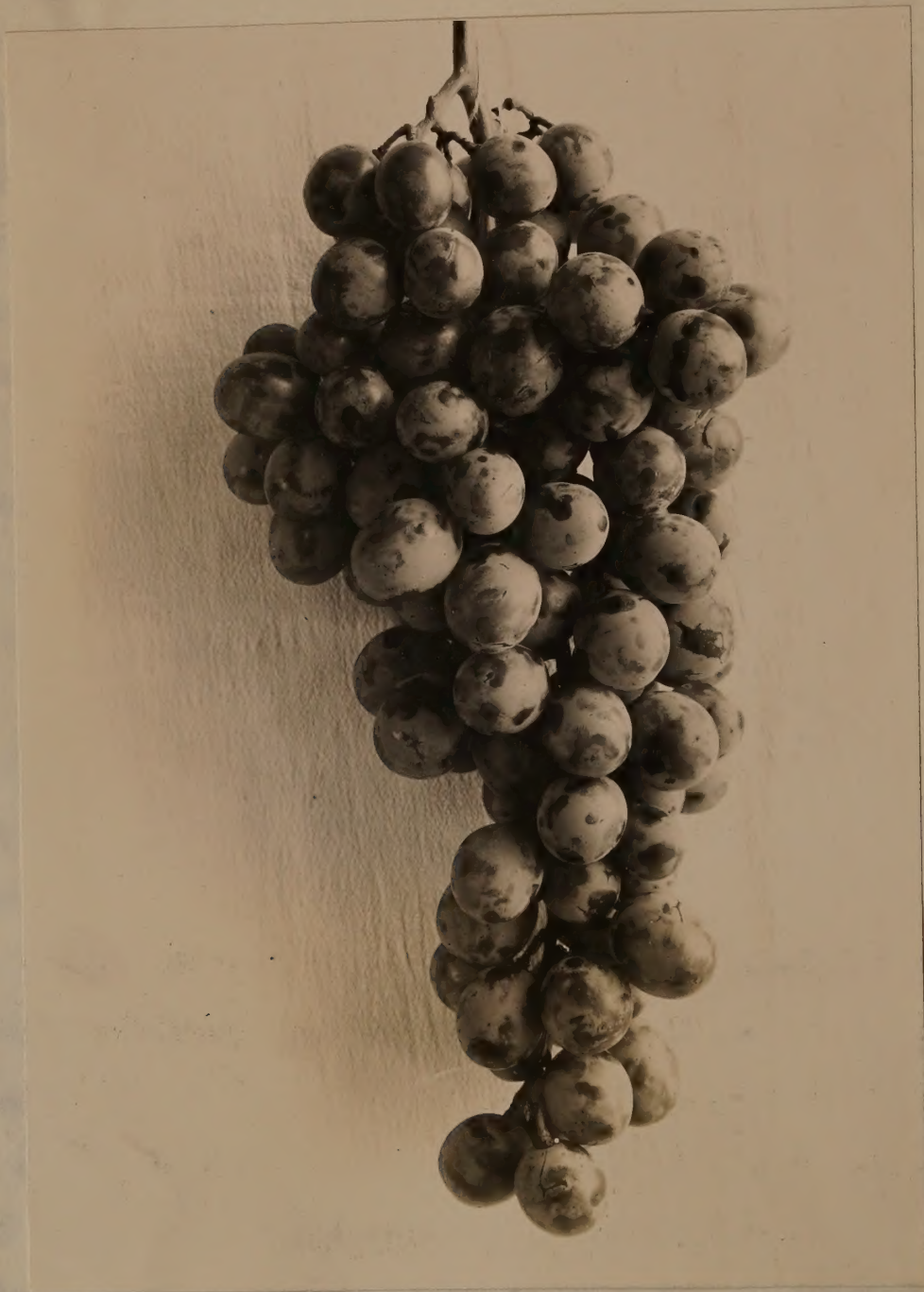
Costs in L.C. 20 cents per cattie. A medium sized yellow-

ish green grape when fully ripe. Fairly dense branches,

quality very good. Grown near Hal Tien some 8 or 10 miles

northwest of Peiping. A little more than half life size.

Bunch measures 9" from top of 1st shoulder.





Negative #45710. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.

Chinese name "Wu Tzu Li Putao" meaning "seedless grape".

Growing in the Botanical Garden in Peiping. This grape sells in the market for 20 cents per cattie. (cattie = $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)

Picture between half and three-quarters life size. Actual length of bunch $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Negative #45711. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.

Chinese name "Chi Hin Putao" meaning "rooster heart grape".

This variety grows in the south of Peiping, costs 25 cents per cattie L.C. Not very extensively grown. Almost life

sized picture. Bunch measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". Oblong berries, from

light redish brown to almost purple. Very good quality.



Negative #45712. Prunus persica. Saucer or flat peach.
Peiping, Chihli, China. Chinese name "Pan Tao" meaning
"plate peach". Grows near Wang Chia Yli about 30 miles
northeast of Peiping. Purchased in the East Market. Sold
at 20 cents L. C. per cattie (1½ lbs.). Between full and
half life sized picture.





Negative #45713. Lilium sp. Lily bulbs. Peiping, China. Four large bulbs sold as a vegetable. Chinese name "Ta Pai Ho" meaning "large lily bulbs". Cost 45 cents L.C. per cattie (1½). These bulbs and two others purchased with them were brought in from Ho Nan Province. This picture is between half and full sized.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, September 1, 1930.
Senkyori, Chosen.

During the day we made a trip through the Senkyori section east of Heijo and covered about fourteen miles. Throughout the farming sections we found soybeans extensively grown, both alone and in mixed plantings. In the mixed plantings, corn was most generally grown, one stalk of corn from 4-8 feet apart in the row and from 2-4 hills of soybeans between the corn hills. Some fields of kaoliang were mixed with soybeans, with two hills of soybeans between the hills of kaoliang (4 feet apart). Mung beans were found growing in a large per cent of the kaoliang fields and also in buckwheat and adzuki fields.

In passing through rather a rough hilly section, we found many species of wild legumes, especially lespedezas. Trifolium Lupinaster was more abundant here than in any section we have yet visited. Several grasses were also found which we had not observed before. Seed of a Hemerocallis was collected, the plants being from 30-40 inches high.

In a paddy rice section, plants of the wild adzuki were found growing along the ditches and paths. Seed was beginning to mature and a good sample was collected. The wild mung bean and wild soybean were quite common in the waste places but neither one with mature seed.

In some of the lowlands, Aeschynomene indica was found growing extensively in kaoliang and corn fields. In one kaoliang field, this legume was so thick that it looked as though it had been planted. It looks very good as a green

manure and as there was considerable mature seed we added more to our stock.



Negative #45714. Sola max. Soybean. Senkyori, Chosen.

Close-up view of soybeans and millet. Soybean hills planted at intervals of 8' along side of the millet rows.



Negative #45715. Sola max. Soybean. Senkyori, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and millet. The hills of soybeans planted along side of millet rows at intervals of 15 feet.



Negative #45716. Glycine max. Soybean. Senkyori, Chosen.

Soybeans and kaoliang planted together. Alternate hills of soybeans and kaoliang in rows 21 inches apart.



Negative #45717. Glycine max. Soybean. Witsuri, Chosen.

Corn and soybeans in same row with one stalk of corn every eight feet and three hills of soybeans between corn hills. Corn thus planted is used as roasting ears.



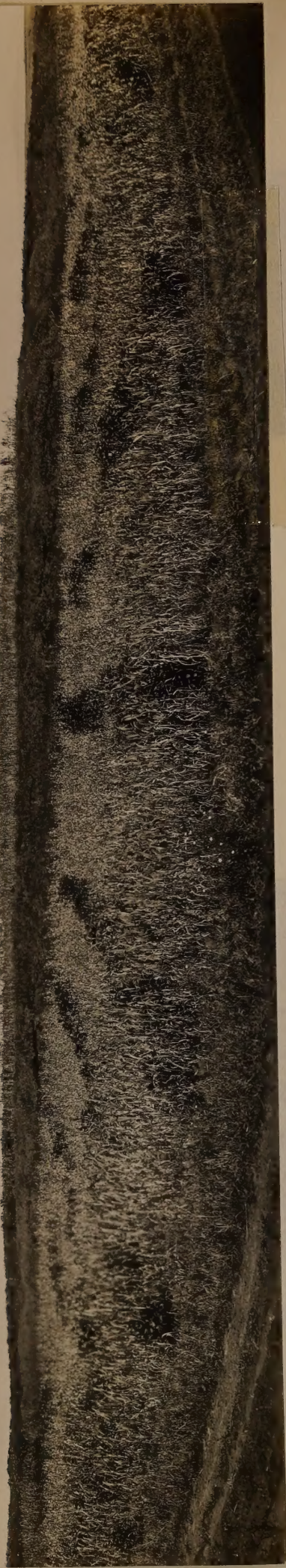
Negative #45718. Glycine max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
 Hills of soybeans planted at intervals of about 15 feet
 along side of millet rows. The rows are 21 inches apart.
 Soybeans planted when millet is about 1-2 inches high.



Negative #45719. Aeschynomene indica. Senkyori, Chosen.
 View of thick stand of plants growing as weeds in kaoliang
 field. This species looks promising as a green manure crop.



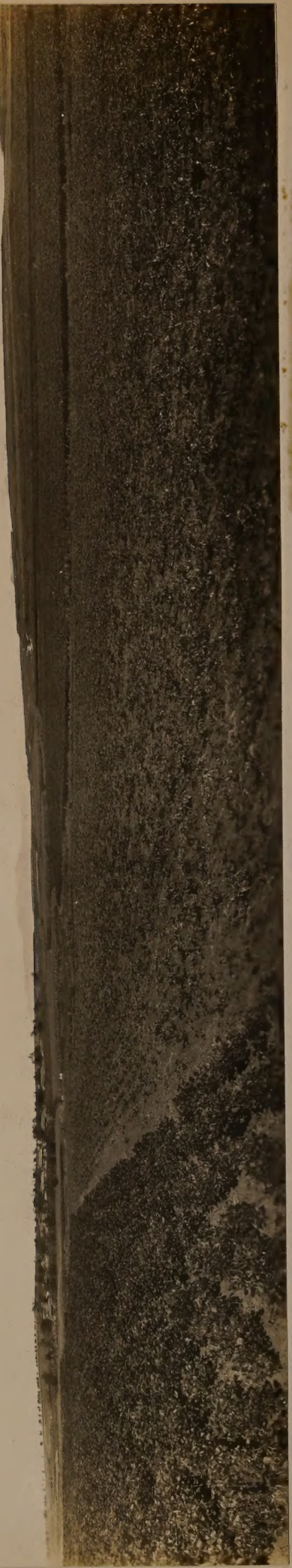
Negative #45720. Setaria italica. Millet. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Koreans loading cart with millet that has just been cut.
The millet heads are cut off, threshed and the seed is
one of the Koreans' chief foods. The straw is used very
generally for cattle feed.



negative #45721. Soja mat. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.

View of soybeans and millet in Ritsuri section. Hills of soybeans are planted along side of the millet rows at intervals of about 15 feet. The produce is quite general in central and northern Chosen.

negative #45722. Large most. Seymour. Ritani, Chesam.
Double exposure. One showing general view of the farming section
near Ritani, and two. The dotted system of miles and
Seymour.



Negative #45123. General view. Pitman, Chosen.
 View taken near Pitman showing on the right, soybeans; in
 the center to left, pigeon peas, and in the background fields of
 millet. Pigeon peas at this time are just making the second growth
 of leaves are most of the first leaves are lost during the rainy season
 of July and August.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, September 2, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

We went to the Botanical Garden and secured a few herbarium specimens and also the following seed.

A small purple flowered holly hock, we thought, but it was labeled Malva silvestris. We believe this is identical with what we sent in from one or two places in Japan. This introduction is for the research men of the University of California who are working on producing a disease resistant holly hock.

We collected seed of a fine large white flowered Malva sp. seed numbered 7133, which may be better than what we now have. We thought this might do well in the low area along the railway at Bell and make a fine showing.

We found a collection of 45 plants of tree Peonies at the Botanical Garden. A Chinese restaurant keeper near where they are growing told us that the flowers are red, pink, white, purple (?) and yellow. Thinking that this might prove to be a good source of securing new and valuable hybrids, we secured seed from practically the entire number of plants, and are sending them in under our field number 7134.

We returned about 2:30 and got our parcel post packages number 3-P, 4-P and 5-P over to the Legation to go forward by the diplomatic pouch.

In the late afternoon we worked on our pictures, August expense account and accumulated notes.



Negative #45724. Leavedora sp. Botanical Garden, Peiping, China. A nearby picture of a very nice specimen plant of the very narrow leaved species. See herbarium specimen #7093. This makes quite a nice ornamental.



Negative #45725. Convolvulus arvensis. Morning glory. Botanical Garden, Peiping, China. A nearby picture of flowering plants. The flowers are pink with a white throat. It was midday in bright sunshine when this picture was taken and the flowers were wide open.



Negative #45726. Euphorbia marginata. Botanical Garden, Peiping, China. A nearby view of two fine specimen plants, really quite ornamental. We were told that the seed was introduced from America.

Negative #45727. Zizyphus jujuba & Glia max. Botanical Garden, Peiping, Chihli, China. View of one of the few real orchards of jujubes seen about Peiping. The trees are suffering from drought and not in very good condition. The picture was primarily made to show the interplanting of soybeans.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, September 2, 1930.
Ritsuri, Chosen.

Mr. Lutz, Agricultural Adviser of the Union Christian College took us in the morning near Ritsuri village where the farm of the Nippon Sugar Co. is located. This farm of 250 acres is primarily for the raising of sugar beets, but a four year rotation is followed: sugar beets, millet, soybeans and wheat. German farm machinery is used and rather deep plowing (8-10 inches) is practiced.

In the rotation followed, manure is applied only to the sugar beets. The variety of beets used is the "Klein Wanzleben" and is also the one grown by the farmers. The yield of beets on the farm runs from 8000 to 12,000 pounds per acre while the farmers only obtain from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per acre. The farmers receive ¥8.50 per 1000 pounds from the Company. The small yield by the native farmer is said to be due mainly to the shallow plowing practiced and lack of fertilizer.

We were taken over the farm by the manager and saw some excellent fields of soybeans. Alfalfa is grown to some extent and four cuttings a year are obtained. We also visited a farm owned by the Sugar Co. but operated by a Korean farmer. This farm is given largely to apple orchards. Soybeans are grown in the orchards for hay and alfalfa is also grown to a small extent for hog feed.

A short trip was made in a hill section near the farm and many legumes were noted. Some excellent stands of Aeschynomene indica were observed in kaoliang and corn fields.

In several places lespedeza and Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica were found growing together. Mr. Lutz advised that these make an excellent pasture combination which stands much grazing and trampling.

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Peiping, China,
September 2, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

On the above date we are delivering to the American Legation, addressed to Mr. Knoles A. Ryerson, parcel post packages numbers 3-P, 4-P and 5-P, to go forward via the diplomatic pouch leaving here on September 3, 1930.

Parcel # 3-P contains herbarium specimens under our field numbers and identifications in so far as we can give them as follows.

Undetermined. No.'s 5552, 5563, 5570, 5583, 5589, 5590, 5594, 7006, 7007, 7008, 7017, 7026, 7029, 7034, 7037, 7038.

These we trust will prove of botanical interest, and in some instances prove of value in assisting Mr. Knoles in the identification of some of the seed and plant material.

Pathological. #'s 5556, 7004, 7023, 5586. (Last number should be pathological on original note.) These specimens will no doubt prove of interest to Mr. Stephenson.

Lespedeza sp. #'s 5579, 5580, 5581, 5595, 5596. These numbers will unquestionably be of interest to Dr. Pieters, especially those of which seed may be included. We hope before we finish to secure seed of all of these not yet secured.

Liania sp. #5584. Of botanical interest.

Staphylea sp. #5585. Possibly of botanical interest.

Helliotia sp. This specimen, # 5587, will be of interest to Dr. Pieters.

Fern sp. #5599, 7002. Perhaps of botanical interest.

Xanthoxerus orbifolia. #5600. If this plant has not been introduced this specimen should prove of interest.

Dianthus sp. #7019. Of possible botanical interest.

Cotinus coccinea. #7022. This is an interesting near relative of the pistache which may prove to be interesting botanically.

Prunus sp. #'s 7030, 7031. A strikingly interesting dwarf-growing wild plum which if it has not already been introduced should prove to be of interest.

Ceanothus sp. #7033. Of possible interest botanically.

Allium sp. #7040. Perhaps of botanical interest.

Vicia sp. #7043. This specimen may be of interest to Dr. Pieters.

Cucumis sp. #7044. Perhaps of botanical interest. The tubers are very interesting.

Astragalus sp. #7045, 7046. These interesting dwarf-growing Astragalus will likely prove of interest to Dr. Pieters.

Parcel No. 4-P contains seed and plant material in regard to which the following more or less detailed notes may prove to be of interest.

Undetermined herbaceous plant. #5551. This plant occurs in considerable quantity in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. It looks rather promising for it produces quite a lot of foliage and seeds quite heavily. See herbarium specimens #7016 and 7049. May prove interesting as a herbaceous border plant.

Vitis sp. #5596. We found this grape growing in a number of places in the mountain in the vicinity of Pa To Chu in the Western Hills which on account of the deeply cut foliage and deep purple fruit is quite attractive, but it is quite possible that this Vitis has already been introduced. If not, it surely is worthy of a trial.

Mycological. #7010. These specimens were collected from the trunk of a live narrow-leaved oak. We saw this fungus on the trunks and larger limbs of a good many trees but were unable to determine whether or not it was doing any damage to the trees.

Millipedes and Centipedes. #7011. These specimens may be of interest to Dr. Cobb or others in the Department.

Insects. #7012. If these specimen can be sent to Dr. Horton Wheeler we think he may be interested in seeing them.

Amelanchier davidiana. #7013. As this seed was collected

Mr. B. Y. H.

-3-

9-2-30.

from a single tree, it might prove interesting to try as stocks for hardiness and resistance to drought.

Trigonella sp. (Fenugreek). #7015. We have seen fenugreek growing to some extent in quite widely separated districts but no where planted as a cover crop or for forage.

Deutzia sp. #'s 7018, 7050, 7095 and 7111.

We think that we have seed of at least two dwarf-growing Deutzias, either one or both of which may turn out to be interesting and valuable flowering shrubs. We, naturally, have not seen the plants in flower, but apparently they are quite free flowering.

Prunus sp. #'s 7030, 7031. Herbarium specimens as well as seed of this wild dwarf growing plum from the Western Hills, should be of interest. There is a possibility that this may prove to be a new introduction, and that the species may make a good double season ornamental in the spring when in flower and in the fall when loaded with bright red fruit. Pictures of this Prunus will be included in our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending September 30, 1930.

This species may also prove to be valuable in connection with the breeding of dwarf hardy drought resistant commercial plums.

Cucumis sp. # 7044. This is an interesting vine which may prove valuable in ornamental plantings, and the tubers may be of some economic value.

Hemerocallis oltrana. #7047. This evening and night blooming species, if not already in cultivation in America, should prove to be a real acquisition.

The flowers have a longer trumpet than our ordinary "flag" or hemerocallis, and it is of a clear lemon yellow color which we think is more beautiful than any we recall seeing at home.

We are inclined to believe that this may be the same species that we photographed in Japan last August, see picture #44171, and of which, later, we think we secured seed of.

Iris sp. #'s 7048, 7101, 7117. Perhaps all of these have been previously introduced, however, as we are not sure of this we are taking this chance and sending in a small amount of seed.

Zea mays. #7065. The two ears of corn under this number

are sent in more for what they stand for in good will and cooperation than for what they may be worth simply as an introduction.

Abutilon sp. #'s 7069, 7070, 7071. We realize that this plant, or a very near relative of it, exists in many places in the United States.

I fought it in corn fields in Missouri as a boy, some 50 years ago, but be all this as it may, as we find it here in the vicinity of Tientsin as a fiber crop plant of considerable economic importance, we could not refrain from sending in a small amount of seed of both the early and late variety, also a small amount of the fiber secured from a farmer in that region. We hope a little later to send in an illustrated report on the harvesting of the crop and fiber which we think will be of special interest to Mr. Lester H. Dewey, and we will appreciate the kindness if the report, when received, will be sent up to him to look over.

Leonidora sp. #7072. This specimen of seed we think may be of interest to Dr. A. J. Pieters. Picture 4/4, taken August 21st when the seed was collected, shows a little something of the habit of growth of the plant and its free flowering habit near the Great Wall.

Haliloutia sp. #7094. Seed of this yellow flowered species of sweet clover, collected on the Great Wall, above Hankou, will no doubt prove to be of interest to Dr. Pieters.

Sola max. #'s 7096, 7097. These samples of soybeans were collected for the W. J. Morse soybean collection.

Phaseolus angularis. #'s 7098, 7100. What is said in regard to the soybeans holds good for this sample of mung beans and cow peas.

Geranium sp. #7102. We found only a very small amount of seed of this low growing spiny shrub which ought to make an excellent and attractive hedge. The flowers are of an orange bronze color and quite attractive.

Parcel number 5-P.

Lilium sp. #7127. These four bulbs were secured in the market. They are fine large bulbs and as they are from Honan and are sold as a vegetable, we are sending them in thinking that they may prove of interest both as a vegetable in America and for flower production. The second sheet inventory card for this number is inclosed herewith as we had the cards for the other two packages wrapped ready for mailing.

Mr. B. Y. M.

-5-

9-2-30.

We trust that the three packages reach their destination in good condition and prove of interest and value.

With kindest personal regards to you and all at the office, we remain,

Most sincerely yours,

PHB/rd.
Incl.

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

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Peiping, China,
September 2, 1930.

Mr. Y. Takamori,
Special Economical Research
Committee, S. M. R. Co.,
Wharf Office, Dairen.

Dear Mr. Takamori:

Many thanks for the two pictures which I received in a letter from Mr. W. J. Morse a few days ago. It was extremely kind of you to remember me with these pictures, and I can assure you they are very much appreciated.

I am feeling very much better and stronger than when I left Dairen, and am beginning to make field excursions into the surrounding country in search of interesting plant material.

I am disappointed at not being able to remain in Manchuria during the summer, but as you perhaps quite well know, such disappointments are quite common with government employees whose only alternative is to obey instructions.

I trust that your work is progressing satisfactorily and sincerely hope that we may, some time in the near future, have the very great pleasure of seeing you in Washington, D. C.

Again thanking you for the pictures and assuring you of my most hearty appreciation of your kindness to me while sojourning in Dairen, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

Washington, D.C.
November 1, 1918

Mr. W. B. Ewing,
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ewing:

I am writing you to let you know that I have been thinking of you for some time. I have been thinking of you because I have been thinking of the work that you are doing for the Government. I have been thinking of you because I have been thinking of the work that you are doing for the Government. I have been thinking of you because I have been thinking of the work that you are doing for the Government.

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Very truly yours,

J. E. Ewing

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

F. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, September 3, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Worked on herbarium specimens and account for August.
Paid our bill at the Hartung Photo Shop from August 11th
and got signed vouchers.

Wrote up some of our last pictures and started getting
things in shape for our trip Friday the 5th to the Chang Li
district to the southeast of Peiping and beyond Tientain.

Changed herbarium blotters and found the plants for the
most part in good condition.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, September 3, 1930.
Hailo, Chosen.

In the morning we visited the office of the Daido
County Agricultural Society where we met the assistant
agricultural engineer, Mr. M. Sakoyo, and the animal husbandry
man, Mr. Yamazaki. In view of the fact that the Prefecture
Department of Agriculture handles the crop work, the Agri-
cultural Society pays most of its attention to the improve-
ment and feeding of beef, work and dairy cattle. Animal
market days for the selling and trading of beef and work
cattle are held every five days in Hailo under the super-
vision of the Society. The forage crop men are at present
working on the silage problem among the farmers.

After lunch we visited the experimental gardens of
Union Christian College which are under the direction of Mr.
Lutz, the agricultural teacher. Mr. Lutz is doing consider-
able experimenting with corn, oats and green manure crops.
He is much interested in the native wild legumes of Korea

and is collecting seed for a wild legume garden.

While looking over the plots a Korean woman came to Mr. Lutz with about eight pounds of Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica seed which she wished to sell. As Mr. Lutz had already purchased sufficient of this seed we purchased the lot for three Yen. It was collected outside of Heijo. After looking over the experiments, we were taken by Mr. Lutz in the hill section west of Heijo. In passing through a paddy rice section, we found kaoliang (Gusu in Korea) growing along with soybeans on the edges of the paddies. In the hill section, we found kaoliang and mung beans, soybeans, millet and adzuki beans the principal crops. On one of the farms, we came across a very vining type of mung bean grown with kaoliang. The plants twined about the kaoliang stalks as high as six feet. This type has not been noted before and as the seed was maturing we were given a sample. The wild soybean was found in great abundance along roads and paths as was also the wild adzuki bean.

On our return to the Inn we saw wild grapes at several Korean stands. Some of these were purchased for the seed. The grapes are small, black, very sour and should make an excellent vinegar.



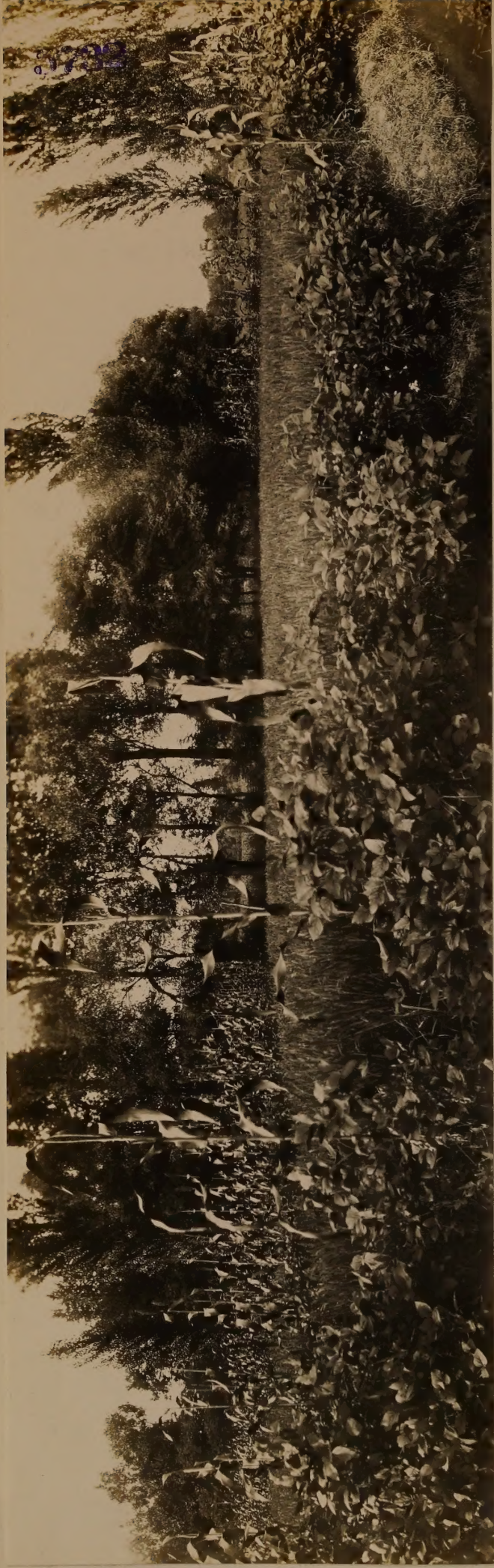
Negative #45728. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

Row of soybeans and kaoliang growing along edge of rice paddy in a rice section about four miles northwest of Heijo.



Negative #45729. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

View of soybeans and kaoliang growing on the edge of a rice paddy in a rice section about four miles northwest of Heijo.



negative # 45730. Heigo mont. soybean. Heigo, chosen.
soybean and beading growing on the edge of a rice paddy
in a large rice section about four miles northwest of Heigo.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, September 4, 1930.
Feiping, China.

This has been a fine sunshiny day. Cool in the morning, a little hot in the middle of the day, and again pleasant in the evening.

We worked with pictures, official correspondence and field trip report. And also packed and got things in shape for our trip tomorrow to Chang Li, almost a day's ride to the southeast of Feiping. There is quite a grape growing area in that region and we hope to find some worthy of introduction.

There are also a number of temples and temple grounds there where we may find some interesting legumes, shrubs and trees.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, September 4, 1930.
Chinnampo, Chosen.

Left Hailjo at 7:45 a.m. for Chinnampo where there is considerable shipping of soybeans. On the way the lowlands were given to paddy rice while the uplands were quite generally devoted to kaoliang and mung beans, millet, soybeans and adzuki beans. Soybeans were grown in all of the millet fields but at the present time about 90% of the millet has been harvested leaving the soybeans in full possession of the fields.

From a few miles out of Chinnampo, we found rather extensive orchards, mostly apples, and a few peach orchards here and there. The trees were planted too closely together and presented the appearance of a forest rather than an orchard.

At Chinnampo we went to the Heian Wando Grain Inspection Office where we met the director, Mr. Ozaki. We were given considerable data on exports, inspection, grading, trading, varieties and uses of the soybean in this prefecture. The trade in beans at the present time is rather dull. The price per koku (5 bushels) is ¥12.80. The highest prices are in the fall and winter when better grades of beans are obtained.

We were taken to a Korean merchant who does a large export business in soybeans to Japan and who handles several varieties of soybeans. We visited the warehouses of this merchant and were given samples of the different varieties he had in stock (16). We were advised that mostly yellow beans are shipped to Japan for miso, soy sauce and bean curd. Some black beans are shipped for cooking purposes but bi-colored beans are not allowed to be exported.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, September 5, 1930.
Peiping enroute to Chang Li,
China.

We left Peiping at 8:30 this morning enroute to Chang Li where we hope to see something of the grape industry in that region and also to do some collecting in the hills about there.

En route we noticed the farmers between Peiping and Tientsin busy getting in their crops and in some instances plowing and preparing land presumably for some short season crop, possibly Chinese cabbage.

For a considerable distance east of Tientsin the general farming conditions are bad. The land is low and extremely wet. This condition also prevails to some extent to the west of Tientsin, but not, we think, to so great an extent as to the east. After a couple of hours ride out of Tientsin to the east, we came into the salt region where no farming whatever is practiced. After passing through the salt area we again came into a farming area, some good and some bad. In the lower lands the farmers in many instances were in water ankle deep cutting their kaoliang, which at best was none too good.

About 3:30 p.m. it became cloudy and before we reached our destination it was sprinkling. Shortly before arriving at Chang Li, Dr. Clay came up and inquired if we were getting off at Chang Li, and if we knew any one there. We told him that we were getting off but did not know any one there but that we had a card from Mr. Hsu to Mr. Winans. We met Mr. Hsu shortly after leaving the Peiping Station.

Dr. Clay said they could take care of us at the Missionary compound and that he would arrange to have us looked after in case he had to go on to Peitaiho. He said that when the train stopped if his family was here at Chang Li he would stay, if they were not here he would have to go on, but would return tomorrow morning.

Dr. Clay also told us that Dr. Paul and his wife, who were in the first class coach, were also getting off at Chang Li.

Well, when we arrived at the station it was raining hard. Dr. Clay arranged with Mr. Winans, who was there to meet Dr. and Mrs. Paul, to look out for us. I had Liu purchase a couple of Chinese paper umbrellas and we all started out but did not get further than the middle of the street when on account of the down-pour, all were forced to return to the station. A little later Mrs. Paul and Ruth got into a Peking cart and the rest of the party including Mr. and Mrs. Winans, Dr. Paul, Liu, Yen and I walked. We had showers but got through in very good shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Winans put Liu and Yen in a room at the entrance gate. We accompanied them to their home where we remained to have tea. Mr. Winans in the meantime looked up quarters for us and after tea took us over to the home of Dr. Clay and told us to make ourselves at home and be comfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. Winans gave us an urging invitation to dine with them. We thanked them heartily and told them

that we felt that we had already caused them enough trouble and inconvenience and as we had our beds and provisions we could get on very nicely.

So here we are in Dr. Clay's home with our cots made up and waiting for Yen to bring in our supper. He is cooking it over in Mrs. Winans kitchen.

It is now 8:30 p.m. and we have finished our supper of bread and butter, hot coffee, fried eggs, boiled potatoes and fried onions. It was really a very nice supper and we enjoyed it very much indeed.

The rain this evening was very hard and at this writing is still raining. It now seems questionable whether or not we will be able to do anything tomorrow on account of such heavy rains.



Negative #45731. Abutilon sp. "Ch'ing Ma". Tang Shan Station, Chihli, China. Showing a portion of two car loads of dried stems of this plant. Perhaps enroute to some large city for kindling wood. There were three carloads on this freight.



Negative #45732. Abutilon sp. "Ch'ing Ma". Tang Shan Station, Chihli, China. View of the north side of three carloads of the dried stems of this fiber plant. Possibly on its way to some large city for kindling wood.

W. J. Merse's Notes.
Friday, September 5, 1930.
Taihei, Chosen.

Yesterday while returning from Chinnampo it was noted that soybeans alone and soybeans in mixed plantings were very generally grown from Taihei to near Heijo, a distance of fifteen miles. This morning we started for Taihei going through the farming sections partly along the railroad and partly along the main road.

Wild legumes were found in great abundance along the roadsides, especially the wild soybean. Wild adzuki beans and several species of lespedeza were also found in abundance along the roadsides. A small patch of wild soybean was found badly affected with leafspot. In previous trips in Manchuria and Korea we had not noticed leafspot on the wild soybean.

In the mixed plantings of soybeans and other crops several small fields of castor beans and soybeans were found. The castor plants were anywhere from 2-4 feet apart in the soybean rows. In this region we saw more buckwheat and soybeans together than in any section yet visited. Hills of buckwheat were sown along side of the soybean row at intervals of 2-3 feet. Many fields of cucumbers and soybeans and melons and soybeans were observed. These were on ridged beds about 4 feet wide. The cucumbers and melons were planted up the middle of the beds while soybeans were planted in hills along the edges of the beds from 2-4 feet apart. The melons and cucumbers for the most part have been harvested leaving the field to the soybeans.

Some excellent fields of soybeans alone were seen and

also some excellent fields of kaoliang and mung beans.

A few fields of kaoliang have been cut. In the millet and soybean fields at least 90% of the millet has been harvested. Many soybean fields are beginning to yellow and with good weather should mature rapidly.



Negative #45733. Pennisetum italicum. Millet. Taihei, Chosen. Millet curing in large shock in millet and soybean field. Millet is one of the principal foods of the Koreans. The millet stalks are used chiefly for animal feed.

Negative #45734. Sesum portulacastrum. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen. Soybean & melon field. Soybeans planted in middle of 4 foot beds and hills of soybeans planted along edges of beds. Melons have been harvested & soybeans now have whole field.

The shelter is used during the melon season for the watchman.

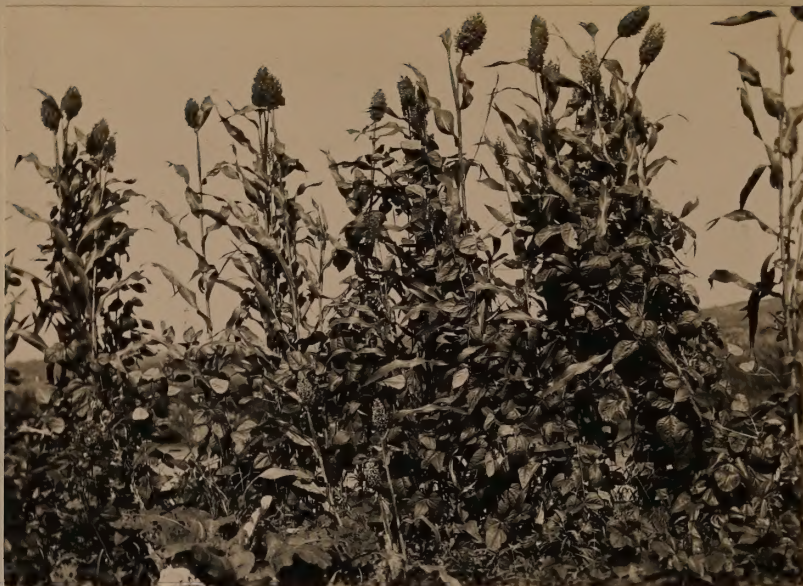




Negative #45735. Phaseolus aureus. Mung beans. Taihei, Chosen. Mung beans and kaoliang field in valley section in Taihei section. Beans are grown between the hills of kaoliang. Rows 21 inches apart.



Negative #45736. Glycine ussuriensis. Wild soybean. Taihei, Chosen. Wild soybeans growing very abundantly along embankment in Taihei section. Wild soybeans were found quite generally throughout this region.



Negative #45737. Vigna sinensis var. sesquipedalis. Yard-long or Asparagus bean. Taihei, Chosen. Yardlong beans with kaoliang on edge of Chinese truck farm in Taihei District. This species is grown for the green vegetable beans in pod.



Negative #45738. Glycine max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen. Soybeans growing along the edge of a rice paddy in a rice section in the Taihei District.



Negative #45739. Soja max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.

Soybean and castor beans grown in same row (rows 21 inches apart). Castor plants 30 inches apart, hill of soybeans between castor plants.



Negative #45740. Soja max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.

Soybeans and castor beans grown together in same row. Castor bean plants 30 in. apart with hill of soybeans between. Rows 21 inches apart.



Negative #45741. Solia max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.
Field of soybeans and buckwheat. Rows 21 in. apart. Buck-
wheat planted in hills at intervals of 3-4 feet along row
of soybeans.



Negative #45742. Solia max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.
Close-up view of soybeans and buckwheat planted together.
Rows 21 in. apart. Buckwheat planted in hills 3-4 feet
apart along row of soybeans.



Negative #45743. Soia max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.

Soybeans and cucumbers planted on ridged bed about 4 feet wide. Cucumber plants about 15 inches apart in row in center of bed. Hills of soybeans about 5 feet apart along each side of bed.



Negative #45744. Soia max. Soybean. Taihei, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and millet with millet just harvested. Soybeans were planted in hills at intervals of 8 feet along side of millet row.



Negative # 45745. Soybean. Tainan, Chong.
 Field of soybeans and buckwheat. Hills of buckwheat are planted
 at varying intervals along side of the soybean rows, (21 inches apart).

PH. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, September 6, 1930.
Chang Li, China.

As Dr. Clay told us yesterday that he would return this morning, we awaited his arrival on the train which came in about 11 a.m. and welcomed him to his own home.

He seemed pleased that we had stayed at his home and assured us that we were welcome to remain as long as we would like. We told him that we had made arrangements to leave after tiffin for the Shui Yen Sau temple where we expected to remain for two or three days. He replied that he did not think this was safe unless we had police protection.

Dr. Clay gave Mr. Liu one of his cards and told him to go down to the gendarmes and talk it over with him. We had Liu do this. He reported that the Chief of Police recommended that four police accompany us and remain with us, and that he could furnish two men but that it would be necessary for us to address a letter to the magistrate requesting two men.

The gendarme suggested that it would be much safer if we could arrange to remain in the Methodist-Episcopal Mission at night, and that in that event he could send two officers with us during the day.

Under the circumstances, while we personally doubt if there exists any real danger, we decided to remain here and do our exploring by day, going up early in the morning and returning in the afternoon before it gets too late.

As a result of this determination we dismissed our cart men and arranged for them to come at eight in the morning, September 7th. We also arranged for a detail of

two police officers to meet us here at that time.

About two o'clock we went to the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Mission and after looking it over we wandered over to the Temple Huan Yin Miao, on the side of the mountain to the northeast of the city and only about a quarter of a mile from the Mission compound. We collected quite a number of herbarium specimens and also a few packages of seed. The most interesting of the seed, perhaps, is that of an undetermined legume, perhaps a Desmodium sp. While it is a species of sensitive plant with rather large creamy white flowers which have a tinge of pink, the pods break in the same way as do those of ordinary beggar-weed. This plant we found growing on poor decomposed granite and clay soil and ranged from about 12" to some 3 feet or more in height. We gave this seed and herbarium specimens our #7143.

Dr. Clay returned to Peitaiho on the evening train and expects to return Monday with his family. He told us to make ourselves at home and left word with the Chinese boy for us to sleep upstairs on the sleeping porch, as we would find it more comfortable and perhaps freer from mosquitoes.

It rained off and on all day today.



Negative #45746. Landscape. Changli, Chihli, China.
Kuan Yin Miao Temple on the hillside in the background.
In the foreground two Chinese farmers turning sweet
potato vines, a common practice in North Central China.



Negative #45747. Landscape. Changli, Chihli, China.
A view from Kuan Yin Miao Temple, the Temple of Mercy.
The view is to the southwest out over the valley and
city of Changli.



Negative #45748. Desmodium sp. (?) Changli, Chihli, China.
 A nearby of a single fruiting plant of what we believe may
 be a Desmodium sp. See herbarium specimen #7143, also
 picture #45757.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, September 6, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

We visited the office of the Helan Nando Prefecture Grain Inspection Service to see one of the inspectors who had just returned from a visit through the farming sections of the prefecture. The earliest beans were said to be grown around Junsen and harvest will begin between the 15th and 20th of this month. Crops are in excellent condition and above average yields will be obtained. Junsen is the center of a large soybean grain producing region and the inspector advised that we should by all means visit the Junsen section.

It was learned that market day was being held on the outskirts of the city so we went to look over the products. Red peppers, Chinese cabbage, radishes and egg plants predominated. In the fruit line there were mostly peaches, pears and apples with a few grapes. The fruit was of very poor quality. The pig section was rather interesting where young pigs - about a month old - six to a rope hamper were being sold.

At some of the small lunch stands scattered about the grounds, mung bean and soybean foods were being cooked and sold. Mung beans as batter cakes with chopped vegetables and fried soybean curd were the chief foods.

Native seed cotton is now being picked and the farmers had more or less on sale. This cotton is a rather short staple.

After our visit to the market, we crossed a river to the west of Heijo and went in a hill and farming section.

Nothing new was found in the wild legume line in the hill section. In the lowland, rice was most generally grown but some excellent fields of millet (alone) and kaoliang were noted.



Negative #45749. Market Day, Heijo, Chosen.

The pig section on Korean Market Day. Young porkers are brought to market in rope baskets - 6 per basket. Pigs are about 6 weeks old.



Negative #45750. Phaseolus aurens. Mung bean. Heijo, Chosen. Making griddles with mung bean paste and chopped vegetables at small Korean lunch stand.



Negative #45751. Gossypium sp. Cotton. Heijo, Chosen. Bundles of native Korean cotton brought in by farmer on Market Day. This cotton is a short staple variety.



Negative #45752. Soia max. Soybean. Heljo, Chosen.
Frying small blocks of bean curd on piece of sheet iron
at small open lunch stand on Korean Market Day.

Negative #45753. Gossypium
sp. Cotton. Heljo, Chosen.
Native cotton on sale on
Korean Market Day.





Negative #45754. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Heijo, Chosen. Earthen dish of soaked and hulled mung beans and stone grinder for making mung bean paste. The paste when mixed with chopped vegetables is made into batter cakes.

Negative #45755. Setaria Italica. Millet. Heijo, Chosen. Bringing millet from the field to the farm home using the common beast of burden - the ox.





Negative #45756. Panicum crus-galli. West Heijo, Chosen.

Field of millet in low land near West Heijo. This variety is not so generally grown as the Italian millet.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, September 7, 1930.
Changli, Chihli, China.

5:00 p.m. Here we are, on the porch of Dr. E. H. Clay's residence in the Methodist-Episcopal Mission compound.

During the night, or from about midnight on until early morning it rained almost continuously and pretty hard at that.

The two carts and two police who were to make the trip with us today were at the entrance gate by about eight o'clock. The weather looked threatening but in view of the heavy down pour when we arrived Friday evening and Friday night and again last night, we assumed that we had had rain enough and at least hoped that it would clear and that we might have a clear day.

We got into the Peking carts and made for the hills, but had not gotten out of sight of the Mission when it began to rain. After we had made about a mile or maybe a little more it ceased raining, but did not clear.

Everything was dripping with water and we were at the end of the cart road so all piled out and footed it up to the Shui Yen Ssu Temple where we planned on going yesterday evening to remain for several days. Along the route we picked up a couple of grasses and what looked to us as a wild mung bean. We got herbarium specimens and a few ripe seed pods, they bear our #7159. This may prove to be new and also both interesting and valuable.

There are quite a number of Chinese wild persimmon trees in and about this temple compound, some of these trees look to be quite old.

We had tea at the temple, made a few pictures and then went southwest around the base of the hills to Yin Hsin An Temple. We decided to eat lunch here under the large wild persimmon trees before the temple. By the time our lunch was spread out it was raining quite hard again.

We were really disgusted and as a result, after finishing our lunch, we walked about 500 or 1000 yards to our carts, some of the party getting pretty wet. Upon reaching the carts we piled in and returned to the Mission compound. Almost all the way back to the Mission it rained quite hard.

It rained most of the rest of the day, but at this time, looks as though it was clearing. Tomorrow, perhaps, will be a fine day, but we expect to be in Peiping, for we expect to leave here for there on the midnight train.

Our two best finds on this trip, perhaps are the Undetermined, Degmodium sp. and what we take to be the wild mung bean.

Dr. Clay and family are still away and we have made ourselves at home and have been quite comfortable. It has been very lucky for us during this rainy spell that we have had such an extremely nice place in which to stay.

We did not see any bandits and therefore were not favored with any excitement on account of having a body guard of two local police.

Yen prepared us a good supper. We then packed up our belongings, preparatory to going down to the station

to catch a train at 11:50 p.m. for Peiping.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock we went over to have a little visit with Mr. Winans and family and also to return his pass key which he let us have to get into Dr. Clay's home where we have stayed ever since our arrival.

On account of the bad condition of the roads due to severe recent rains, we went to the station in covered carts.

Upon arrival at the station we learned that the train was two hours late and would not arrive before two o'clock in the morning.

We spent the intervening time in walking up and down the station platform and sitting in an open waiting room fighting mosquitoes to try and prevent them from feasting on us.

We did not succeed very well, however, for they succeeded in pretty well circling our ankles just above our shoe tops with bites which developed into good sized welts.

This, however, is only one of many experiences of plant explorers which are frequently more lasting than pleasant incidents, so why worry over ankles circled with mosquito welts?

We welcomed the arrival of the train when it pulled in at 2:30 a.m. and were not long in getting to our reservations and getting to sleep.

Such pictures made today as prove satisfactory for including in this report follow.



Negative #45756-A. Shui Yen Ssu Temple, Changli, China.
On the road leaving the temple which is about two miles out
of Changli.

Negative #45756-B. Fruit tree
branch bracing.
Yin Hsin An Temple, some two or
three miles out of Changli.
It was a cloudy, rainy day
when this was taken.





Negative #45757. Desmodium
sp. (perhaps). Changli, Chihli,
China. A nearby view of a
cluster of fruiting plants.
Seed and herbarium specimens
sent in under #7143. See
picture #45748.

Negative #45758. Fruit tree
branch support. Changli,
Chihli, China. A fairly
nearby view of a central
pole and string support for
heavily loaded fruit trees.
In Japan they practice the
same method. The Japanese also
use it as a snow protection
and ornamental.





Negative #45759. Landscape.
Shui Yen Ssu Temple, Changli,
China. View from the back
porch of the temple. The
mountain occupying the center
of the picture is known as
"Fragrant Mountain".

Negative #45760. Police.
These are the two Changli
police who accompanied us for
a day's trip in the nearby
hills. It rained most of
the day too.





Negative #45761. Group picture. Changli, Chihli, China.

Left to right: Yen, Police, Liu, donkey boy, Police.

As you see, the 2 and 5 men are the two Changli police who went with us on a rainy day's tramp in the hills.

Negative #45762. Fruit tree branch support. Changli, China. Apparently this practice of protecting branches of fruit trees is quite common in this section. It was a rainy day when this picture was taken.





Negative #45763. Landscape. Changli, China.

View from the back of the Shui Yen Ssu Temple up a portion
of a narrow canyon.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, September 8, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We arrived in Peiping at 12 noon and were not long in getting our luggage through customs and to our rooms in the Wagons-Lits Hotel.

We at once began the work of getting our herbarium specimens into dry papers and blotters and getting the seed collected spread out to dry.

We found, upon our arrival, a few personal letters and one from Mr. W. J. Morse who, we were surprised to learn, is at Heijo, Chosen (Korea). We were not expecting him to get over there until later in the season. However, on account of seasonal conditions, he thought best to get to that region a little earlier than previously expected.

We took our exposed films up to the Hartung Photo Shop for development and printing. While there we got some of the work we left with them before we went to Changli.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, September 8, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we visited Animal Market Day at the invitation of the county Agricultural Society in West Heijo. When we arrived there were about 40 head of cattle on the grounds and we were advised that it was a little early. Cattle, however, were being brought in constantly and soon over 75 were scattered about.

About 1000 cattle are sold or traded monthly at this market. For the most part, the animals are oxen, very few

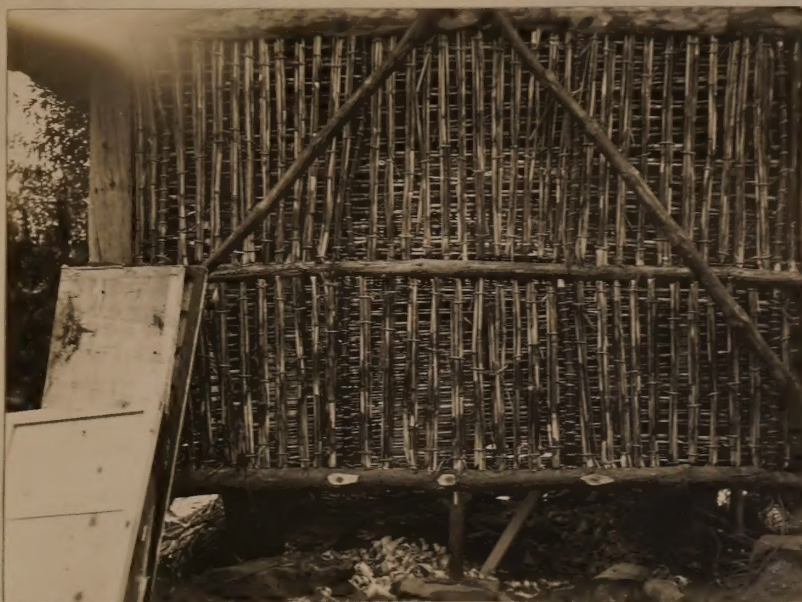
cows or calves. The average price per head for 4 year olds runs around 90 Yen. Bulls for breeding range from 150 to 200 Yen while occasionally an extra good bull brings 250 Yen.

Heijo is noted for its fine beef cattle and in the prefecture there are about 10 cattle to every 30 farmers. The principal feed of the cattle is soybeans with chopped millet straw in the winter months and soybeans with grass or hay in the other months. In the late summer and early fall, soybean plants in the green stage are often fed. The Agricultural Society is encouraging the use of silos and in some parts of the prefecture, the use of silage is increasing.

Following the visit to the market we went to a hill section northeast of Heijo. We found legumes in abundance, especially the lespedezas and vetch. In a small area on a hillside, we found a small growing Hemerocallis species with mature seed. On our way back to the city, we saw baskets of a small wild pear at stands said to grow in the mountains. Some of these were purchased for the seed.



Negative #45764. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. West Heijo, Chosen. Kaoliang stalks used for roof cover. Mortar is placed over the layer of stalks and tiles imbedded in this mortar.



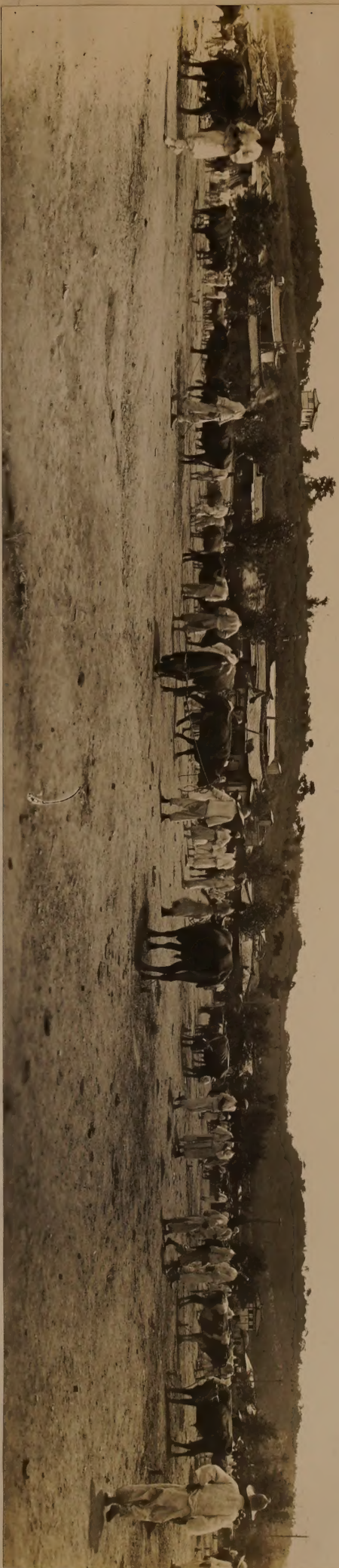
Negative #45765. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. West Heijo, Chosen. View showing an end of Korean building where kaoliang stalks are used for siding over which mud is plastered.



Negative #45766. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang, West Hajo, Chosen. Kaoliang stalks used for house siding. Mud is plastered over the framework of stalks. Kaoliang is the bamboo of Manchuria and Korea.



Negative #45767. Cattle Market Day. West Hajo, Chosen. Scene on Korean Cattle Market Day where cattle, mostly oxen are sold or traded for beef or work animals. Hajo is noted for its fine quality of beef. Soaked and boiled soybeans with millet straw are the principal feed of these animals.



Negative # 45768. General view - West side, shown.

Animal market held under supervision of Davis County Agriculture Society. Animal market day is held every fifth day and more than 1000 cattle are sold on Trade monthly picture for beef or work animals.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, September 9, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Changed herbarium specimens, got a letter to Mr. Morse and one to Mr. Morrison ready for typing.

We packed a small parcel post package, #6-P. It contains lily bulbets #7140 and plants of wild iris, #7141. We sent these to the post office but found that on account of the formation of the new Peiping Government today, that it is a holiday. As a result we could not get the package into the mail.

We arranged photographic material and pictures for pasting into our albums.

Here in Peiping, we are having delightful weather and are enjoying it immensely.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, September 9, 1930.
Sharlin, Chosen.

We left at 9:30 a.m. to visit the Agricultural Experiment Station at Sharlin to look over the soybean experimental work. From a short distance west of Kokai - Kosha we began to observe quite extensive plantings of buckwheat more than any section yet seen. Many large fields were sown alone but for the most part buckwheat was in mixed plantings. In most of the bean fields, two to four rows of buckwheat were grown on the sides. Mixed plantings of soybeans and buckwheat and mung beans and buckwheat were quite common.

After reserving rooms at the Sharlin Inn we went to the Experiment Station where we met Mr. Hoshino, one of the crop

assistants. Dr. Takehashi at present on the Main Island and it is not known just when he will return. We were taken to visit some of the experimental plots between showers.

In the soybean variety work, they have over 1500 numbers under test. Over 200 are varieties that the Sharlin station has been working with while 800 were received from the Suigen station the past spring. About 500 samples were received from the Chosen Fair last fall, representing the best native varieties from all prefectures in Chosen. In the variety tests and breeding work 10 plants are grown to a number, the plants being about inches apart in the row and the rows about 30 inches apart. Many very promising varieties were noted in the various tests.

The soybean expert, Mr. Sawamura, was sick today but may be with us tomorrow to give more information concerning the soybean work and also take us out in some of the farming sections.



Negative #45769. Soja max. Soybean. Shariin, Chosen.

View lengthwise of rows of soybean-millet field. Bean hills about 12 feet apart along side of millet row. No fertilizer was applied to this field.



Negative #45770. Soja max. Soybean. Shariin, Chosen.

View at right angle to rows of millet-soybean field after the millet has been harvested. Hills of soybeans about half way up row ridge and about 12 feet apart. Rows 21 inches apart.



Negative #45771. Sola max. Soybean. Shariin, Chosen.
View lengthwise of rows of soybean-millet field. Bean
hills about 12 feet apart along side of millet row. Millet
harvested. Fertilizer was applied to the millet rows.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China,
September 9, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Morse:

Come on over, the weather is cool and it is fine here.

Thanks for your good letter of August 18th and also for the report and pictures. The lunch received from you enabled me to number our negatives up to August 16. Our last number is now 45567.

You will no doubt be pleased to learn that our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending June 30, 1930 has been completed and will soon be sent forward via diplomatic pouch.

We have delivered parcel post packages 3-P, 4-P and 5-P to the American Legation to go forward in the next diplomatic pouch for America. For your information I am inclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Morrison concerning this shipment.

We spent a week in the vicinity of Hankou, the Chinese Great Wall, Ming Tombs and Tang Shan, and secured some seed, a few pictures, and quite a number of herbarium specimens. We also spotted quite a number of plants of which we hope to get seed later.

Yesterday at noon we returned from a trip to Chang Li, to the east of Tientsin, where we scouted about in the rain for legumes and other interesting plants. We saw some very good grapes in that vicinity and understand that they are grown commercially along the foot hills. We hoped to visit some of the growers to see if we could find some which are worthy of introduction, but on account of continuous heavy rains, very unusual at this season, we were told, we were unable to accomplish this.

Many thanks for the two bundles of shipping boxes which came through in good shape.

Please tell Mr. Suyetake that the four group pictures reached us in good condition and that we are delighted to

Mr. W. J. H.

-2-

9-9-30.

have them.

In a recent letter from Ben, a copy of which I will send to you when it is answered, he voices the opinion that all think I should return to Washington in December. Oh well, I guess I can stand it!

Perhaps we had better give some consideration to the time and arrangements for our making the trip home. If you will, as soon as you conveniently can, let me know when you will be ready to sail and whether or not you will leave via Peiping and Shanghai, Kobe or Yokohama, I will arrange my affairs so as to take the same steamer. We could meet you in Shanghai or we might even arrange to go through by land to Tokyo and join you, Mrs. Morse and Margaret there or at Yokohama.

There is a possibility that homeward travel in December and January may be rather heavy and it might prove to our advantage to book for our steamer reservations as long in advance of date of sailing as possible.

We have \$8,000 between us for this season's work and to pay for the expense of our return. I am inclined to think this amount will be ample. At any rate, I suggest that you do not worry about your allotment, for in so far as you and I are concerned, we will share alike from the \$8,000 allotted.

One evening last week we took dinner with Dr. Yamel Kin, and during the course of the conversation, which drifted, among other things, to soybeans and soybean products, the Doctor challenged my statement to the effect that I thought the Japanese utilized soybeans as human food more extensively than do the Chinese. She said that the Chinese have a large number of soybean jams and other products which are used extensively. Well, when you come to Peiping we will have to look these matters up. The Doctor maybe right about this matter, but I have my doubts.

Many thanks for the Forage Crop Gazette. It was read with much interest. I am inclosing a few clippings from Washington papers which may prove to be interesting. We have finished with them.

Upon our return at noon yesterday we found your welcome letter of August 31st from Heljo on our desk. We were surprised to learn that you were there as we were not expecting you to get back into Chosen before the last of this month or early in November. Your transfer is only another incident of how a fellow in the field of Foreign Agricultural Explorations finds it necessary and advantageous to change his plans on short notice.

I am pleased to learn that you are there and are

Mr. W. J. H.

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9-9-30.

getting along so nicely in filling in the gaps of our Chosen work last fall where additional data and pictures are required to round out a complete story on the soybean work of that region.

We, to my surprise, find that throughout the regions we have visited about Peiping that the soybean is grown here in conjunction with practically all farm crops, but primarily with kaoliang, corn, millet, sesame, peanuts, etc. Jim and I did not observe this when here in 1924-5.

I am pleased at your report of finding other interesting plant material besides soybeans. What you write about Aeschynomene indica with mature seed is most interesting.

I suppose you will get seed of the large wild soybean. We expect to get seed here of the large leaved tall growing form. On this last trip we got a few pods of what may prove to be a wild form of mung bean. I am sure you will be interested in seeing the herbarium specimens when we return home.

We are gradually getting a few samples of seed and herbarium specimens here.

The missionaries at Chang Li were worried about bandits to such an extent that the day we went to the hills we had an escort of two policemen heavily armed. Personally I do not feel that there was any danger or need for the guard, but the chief of police preferred sending them with us to having us go alone.

Thanks for the information about Astragalus and Medicago mentioned in my letter to Mr. Morrison. I suspected this might be the case.

After sending my last letter I was reading over your letter and observed that I had misinterpreted what you wrote about the soybeans.

Sorry to learn that Westover has not been meeting with very good success in finding alfalfas in Northern Africa and is returning to Spain. I suppose Mr. Ryerson will soon be back in Washington.

From a letter recently received by Ruth from Mrs. Beattie from France, I judge that Mr. Beattie expected to be at the Botanical Conference in London.

If you again see Mr. Lutz give him my kindest personal regards and tell him that I very much regret not being able to get back to Heijo with you.

We will be glad to get your field trip report for

9-9-30.

we are now working on the quarter ending September 30, 1930.

We will arrange to collect as many small samples of soybeans as is possible from the regions we visit.

All at this end of the line join in kind regards and best wishes for all at that end.

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.
Incls.

Dairen, Manchuria,
August 18, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

My dear Dorsett:

Just received your letter of the 14th inst. advising you had received my letter of the 3rd. No doubt by this time you have my more recent letter for I have written you twice since you left. I had planned to write you tonight with regard to sending negatives and field reports.

We are very glad to hear from you again and that everything is going along so nicely with you and the work. Best of all we are glad to know that you are behaving yourself more or less even though you wont take the doctor's advice and indulge in golf. Really, Dorsett, I would also suggest that you take up the game for you can not realize how many cuss words you can get out of your system in trying to hit the ball. I have only played a few games in my life but if I played the game often I know that I would become an inveterate cusser.

I am very glad to have the copies of Ben's letter and can appreciate their concern for you. You know how you feel when an old associate of yours is taken down even when you are near them. Their concern is greater therefore on account of the distance and you under foreign conditions.

Today by mail I sent you all of the negatives of pictures that I have taken up to date. The negatives were sent in two lots - one of the $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and the other of the panoramas. Tomorrow I will send you the field reports to date which may be destroyed after they are copied in the report.

I am planning to go to Korea for two or three weeks in the very near future to complete our movie story of the soybeans as well as the still picture story. We lack the connecting links - scenes of varieties, fields, methods of culture and harvesting - and I hope to get these if possible in a short time to complete the whole soybean story of Korea. I also desire to get some data on the growing varieties for you will recall that we did not see the beans growing at all. The Manchurian maturing season soon will be here and again I want to take notes on varieties and make a complete story on the Manchurian soybean. You can rest assured that I am going to collect all possible data, seed and products of the crop. I trust that my allotment holds out for I do not want to miss anything.

quite recently two men from the Comptroller's Office were here looking over accounts but when they found I was not

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a special disbursing agent they said they had no business with me. They had both of our names on their list and thought we were both special agents. I told them you were in the same class with me so they wont bother you. They are making a tour of the Orient and checking up accounts and were at your hotel at Peiping about the first week you were there. One of the men, Mr. Livings, has a sister living at Garrett Park, a Mrs. Chisholm, and she wanted him to look you up when he came to China as she knew you were somewhere in Manchuria. Mr. Livings wrote a brief note on the back of one of his cards and asked if I would send it when I wrote you again. You will find it inclosed in this letter.

Ben's letter concerning the lilies was very interesting and I certainly am glad to learn that some of the material is so interesting. Perhaps in years to come we will find that we really did send in some stuff worth while.

Thanks very much for the very interesting clippings as we all enjoyed them. I regretted very much to learn of Dr. Harvey Wiley's death as I knew him very well. Several years ago he came to see me about soybeans for his dairy farms up at Bluemount. I started him with the Virginia as a silage bean and it was a great success. He became quite a soybean man and occasionally came around to talk soybeans with me.

Your comments on the bean-curd at the Chinese market are very interesting and I hope to be able to see some of these different things when I come down to some time this fall. I doubt if we will find anywhere in the Orient such a collection of products as we picked up in Japan last year. You will note in the field reports being sent you that lately we have stumbled across a few new products and we are always on the lookout for new ones.

With reference to mailing boxes we will try to get them off to you tomorrow.

I will try to get negatives and field reports to you sooner so that it will not delay you too much in the writing of the quarterly report. With kindest regards and best wishes to all of you from all of us, I am

Very sincerely,

(s) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

Heijo, Chosen,
August 31, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Well am over in Korea picking up the missing links in our Korean soybean pictures and word story. As I recall I told you before you left Dairen, I wanted to arrange some time to come over here to try to get things we were too late to get last season. We noted that the millet was beginning to ripen in South Manchuria so decided we had better come to Korea at this time as I could see no chance of coming later. We left on the 20th and arrived here the 21st.

After reviewing the data we obtained on methods of culture last season and seeing now the methods of growing soybeans here, I feel that we will be greatly repaid even for a two or three week's visit. I simply had no idea that the beans were planted in so many different ways. From last season's data, I got the impression that soybeans were grown principally with millet. I find that they are planted with millet, corn, buckwheat, kaoliang, castor beans, and mung beans. In one section we found some excellent fields of buckwheat, soybeans and mung beans planted together. Many fields are planted to soybeans alone and we have seen many excellent fields. We have taken many pictures and about 1½ reels of movies (here's hoping they are good).

In addition to soybean material, seed and otherwise, we have made a nice collection of plant specimens of legumes of which we collected seed last season. One of the most, if not the most, interesting was the finding of a patch of *Aeschynomene indica* with mature seed. Perhaps you will recall that the Kotoni Exper. Sta., Hokkaido had two plots of this species in their green manure experiments. We were quite enthusiastic about it but could not get seed. They advised that the seed came from Korea. We will try to obtain more seed about here as I think it worthy of a good trial in our country. We have seed of two species of yellow flowered *Melilotus*. The wild soybean about here seems to be larger than the one in Manchuria and I am wondering if it is not like the one you have found in China. There are some rather interesting vetches about here and I hope we can secure seed before we leave. I must not forget to say we collected a fair sized sample of *Zoysia pungens* seed.

Thus far we have collected over seventy-five seed and plant specimens. The director of the experiment station here has promised to collect seed of all the native Korean varieties of soybeans for us this fall. We have picked up

several very interesting samples of soybeans. We have also the promise of the Agr. Soc. at Kosai to collect native samples in that region.

I was glad to learn that you are finding so many things in the Peking region. We came across the lemon flowered *Hemerocallis* at two or three places about the mountains of Dairen and plan to collect seed this fall.

With reference to *Astragalus* and *Medicago* mentioned in your letter to Mr. Morrison will say these have been introduced many times. The *Astragalus*, Genge clover of Japan, was in the grass garden at Arlington when I first came there. The *Medicago denticulata* is grown quite extensively in California and also in our Southern States for green manure. The S.P.I. No. 19186 soybean mentioned in my letter with regard to Mr. Clapp's variety was introduced by Frank Meyer in 1906 from Yingkou (Newchang). The D.&D. introductions as yet are under test but as you may recall Wilkins of Iowa said that several of them were showing up mighty good and that two or three should be named within the next year or two for distribution.

Quite recently I had a letter from Hollowell and he said Westover was not having very good luck in finding alfalfa in Northern Africa so is returning to Spain to continue his collecting.

Just met Mr. Lutz for the first time today, although he had called at the hotel twice but I was in the field. He wishes to be remembered to you and hopes everything is going well with you. He advised of a wild alfalfa growing in this region so I will try and get it.

I will try and send the field report up to September 1 within the next day or so with the pictures. I am having them developed here and wish I could do the same with the movie.

Please send mail to Dairen address as I won't be so long in this region. As soon as I get what is needed here for the Korean story and some wild legume seed we will return to Dairen to begin soybean operations.

Trusting this finds you all well and with best wishes from all to all, I am

Very sincerely,

(s) W. J. Morse,

P.S. With reference to soybean samples in China, I would like it very much if you would pick up small samples wherever you come across the. W.J.M.

I forgot to say that we have been having unusual weather. It should be fair but Suyetake and I have been dodging showers nearly every day.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
September 9, 1930.

Mr. E. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We returned yesterday from a trip of several days in Chang Li and vicinity, about 8 hours ride by train to the Northeast of Tientsin.

On account of heavy and almost continuous rains, which, we were told, were very unusual at this season, and the fear among the missionaries and others there of bandit depredations, the trip was not interesting and remunerative in seeds and other plant material as it otherwise might have been. However, we managed to get seed and plant material of a few interesting things. Among these are a small number of axillary lily bulblets, presumably of the tiger lily type. The three plants we found in the compound of the Methodist Episcopal Mission were fine vigorous healthy plants and there is a possibility that these bulblets may show some difference from the ordinary tiger lilies. They bear #7140.

We also secured plants of a dwarf growing Iris sp. #7141 which are about 6" to a foot in height with attractive purple blooms, lavender tinged. These flowers look quite different in color and appearance from any we recall collecting. The plants were growing on decomposed granitic soil in dry exposed situations. Both of the above we are forwarding today by commercial parcel post in package # 6-2 and trust that they will reach you in good condition. We are inclosing herewith duplicate field inventory cards for these two numbers.

Your letter of July 29th has been received and much appreciated. I am still feeling fine and only by sheer force of effort restrain myself from making some of the more strenuous field trips which appear to me as very attractive. I feel that I come back quicker when on field trips picking up interesting plant material than would be possible doing nothing at the best European and American rest resorts in China.

Mr. B. Z. H.

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9-9-30.

While I deeply regret the action taken concerning my recommendation for an additional year's work in the Orient, I am resigned to the Washington decision and the wishes of my friends concerning this matter, and plan to return with Mr. Morse and family when he has completed his soybean investigations in the Orient and is ready to turn his face homeward.

Mr. Morse and Suyetake, his interpreter, are now in Chosen closing up the gaps in our investigations there last fall which on account of the lateness of the season we were not then able to complete.

I suppose that by the time this reaches you Mr. Hyeron and also Mr. Bioletti will have returned. I would like to be there to greet them, but will have to forego that pleasure.

I had a couple of letters from Doctor Fairchild to which I replied after getting to Peiping. I also received a copy of his most fascinating and interesting book "Exploring For Plants". As yet I have not received a reply to either one of my letters written to him from here. I presume that he too will soon be returning home.

By this time the expedition to Mexico must have reached the region where they are to begin their search for tuber bearing Solanums. We wish them continued health and happiness, as well as every possible success.

I would enjoy talking with Doctor Taylor about his visit to the Chico Garden for I would dearly love to know what he thinks of our accomplishments there and the future possibilities of the garden.

I regret to learn of the water shortage at Bell. I sweat blood, as it were, over that problem in the very early development of the garden.

It is, however, most gratifying to know that Mr. Judd of the Arnold Arboretum and Mr. Osborne of Kew were so favorably impressed with the collections and accomplishments at Bell. That surely spells progress. Let the good work go on full speed ahead!

Kind regards and best wishes to you and all at the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

Incl.

Washington, D. C.,
July 29, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of United States Embassy,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have your letter of July 16 and, of course, have since had your cable saying that you have gone on to Peiping and are feeling fine. This is certainly good news and we are all very much relieved to know that you are getting on your feet again. However, it seems to be my role this summer to always rush out with more shouts of precaution. Do see to it that after you get to Peiping you take care of yourself there, and if you find that it is getting too hot, too dry, or too anything else for your continued progress, find out where the other Europeans and Americans go and give yourself a short vacation to pick up.

You have, of course, my letter in which I outlined the general plans for the fall and gave you the word that we do not want you to stay through the winter and on into next winter. This is not just a personal opinion of my own but is the consensus of opinion of the entire group here, all of whom are interested in your welfare and the work of the office.

We have been having interesting letters from Ryerson, who has had to change his plans radically in order to meet the situation with Professor Bioletti, but everything seems to have taken a turn for the better there and I suppose by this time Ryerson is headed north for the congresses in London as his next important stop.

Our last letter from Doctor Fairchild, written on board the yacht off Sicily, would indicate that he is thinking of coming back to this country after a long, interesting but somewhat tiring trip. He said he had written you two letters and I hope these have reached you safely as he is, of course, as interested as we all are in your recovery.

I think we will get our Mexican explorers off on the 3rd of August with Doctor Reddick following late in the fall. It has been so frightfully hot here that all the commotion of packing and departure seems even more momentous than usual and Russell is always "rarin' to go" whenever anything happens. If everything goes well, this trip should give some good experience to Souviron, who has never been on a trip before and who, I think, will make a very valuable member of the office group for expeditions in the future. I am sorry that they have to go off in such hot weather from

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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Washington and to have to face a trip that will be even hotter after they get into Mexico. I can only hope that after they get there they will find the best potatoes high up in the mountains as a sort of compensation for the labors beforehand.

Doctor Taylor is away on a trip visiting various fields stations and is due in Chich just about the present time. Whitehouse from the office is there also and they will have a chance to confer.

We are keeping busy in Washington with the usual summer routine and are interested in extra work at Bell where we are having difficulty with our water supplies. The creek is at very low ebb but goes up and down and we manage to make some headway. We are rushing through bids to build a storage reservoir down in the swamp area next to the W.B.&A. and are using this emergency as an opportunity to lay before the bureau all the hopes and plans and ambitions we have for the station. In this way we get on record what seems to be a logical development for the plant there and our work, bringing it to their attention in a fashion it might be difficult to do if there were no special taking point. If all goes through, we should have in the next ten years an establishment there that will compare very favorably with almost anything in the country. A recent visit from Mr. Judd of the Arnold Arboretum and Mr. Osbourne of Kew brought forth surprised expressions from both these gentlemen as to what we already had. They seemed very much impressed. This is what we want all of our visitors to feel.

When you get back at Christman you will be as much interested as anyone to see all the things that have happened - new roadway, new reservoir, and endless miles of copper screen, as well as one additional pit house and a rebuilt lath structure.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Ben Morrison,

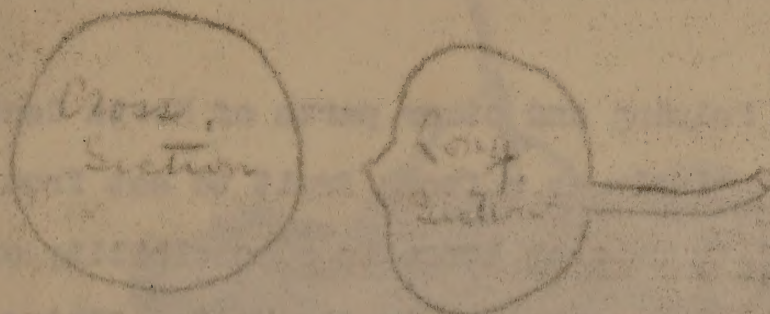
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge.

BYM.MMB

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, September 10, 1930.
 Peiping, Chihli, China.

I wrote up yesterday's notes then with Peter Liu went to the Hatamen Market and from there over to the East Market.

At the Hatamen Market we got a half a dozen large red crabapples about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " across and fully as deep. We also secured a few cabbies of a small but very peculiarly shaped crabapple of a bright red color. We do not recall having previously seen such a peculiarly shaped crab. Seed from the fruit purchased goes forward to Washington under our field number 7149. See picture #45778.



We realize that there is a strong possibility that the fruit produced by plants from this seed may not come true but there is also a possibility that they may. We have not as yet, and may not before we leave, be able to secure scions of this crab and are therefore taking a chance on the seed.

We collected, besides the above, fruit of three other crabapples worthy of introduction. A large red crabapple more than 2" across, known as "Red crabapple", Chinese name "Hung sha kuo"; one, about 2" across and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " deep is known as "sour crabapple", Chinese name "Pin Tzi"; still another known as "autumn crabapple" which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across and $1\frac{3}{8}$ " deep, Chinese name "Chin Kuo". The Pin Tzi is used by the

Chinese to some extent in placing one or more fruits in the room or in their tea jar because of their pleasant odor.

All of the above we photographed and hope to have enlargements tinted true to the color of the fruit.

Among the fruits of North Central China which have come under our observation, the crabs impress us as being well worthy of introduction and trial in America.

We also secured fruit of a fine large Chinese Tsao, Chinese date or jujube, known locally as the large white jujube "Ta Pal Tsao". It measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ " across and is almost (the largest) 3" long, and is of very good quality. We have not previously seen this exact type of jujube in the market.

The jujube in Peiping and other parts of North Central China, is used extensively as a fresh fruit to eat from hand, and it has occurred to us that there is a possibility of a market for them in this connection in the United States which might quite easily be developed.

We secured a fine bunch of dark purple grapes. The berries are large and attractive and are quite juicy and of good quality. The Chinese name is "Yen Tai Putao" and is said to have come from Chefoo.

We also purchased from a fruit dealer in the East Market, for 35 cents Mex., a small bamboo cage about 5"x5"x7" with two compartments and in each was a large katydid. We wanted to get a picture of the cage and katydids and also want the cage for our bamboo collection at Savannah, Georgia.

Negative #45772. Vitis sp. Chefoo grape. Peiping, China.
Chinese name "Yen tai pu tao". Imported from Chefoo. A
rather large slightly oblong deep purple grape secured in
the East Market. Cost 28 cents Mex. per cattie. It is
juicy, sweet and of very good flavor, sometimes seedless or
contains only one seed. Flesh melting, a really good grape.
Between half and full sized picture.





Negative #45773. Prunus persica. Flat peach. Peiping, China. Chinese name "En Tao" ("Pien Tao"), meaning plate peach. Size of fruit 3" across and 1½" thick. This is the largest and finest looking flat peach we have seen, but is not so good as the last, seed of which was sent in under #7128, see picture #45712.

This fruit is said to have come from Huailai, China. It has white flesh, color green to yellowish green with splotches of red. Cling stone, juicy, rather firm, quality only fair. Between half and ¾ life size.



Negative #45774. Zizyphus juluba. Jujube, Chinese date "Tsao". Peiping, China. Large white jujube, purchased in East Market. Chinese name "Ta Pal Tsao". Price 15 cents Mex. per cattle. These are fine large jujubes. The picture shows them between $\frac{1}{2}$ and full size. Measure $1\frac{3}{8}$ " by $2\frac{3}{8}$ ".

Negative #45775.

Malus sp. Sour crabapple, Chinese name "Pin Tzi". Peiping, China. Fruit secured in the Hatamen Street Market. Cost ten cents a cattle. Frequently used by the Chinese to scent their rooms or tea jars. This is a fine large fruit from Hualai. Measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ " across and fully as deep. It is frequently almost solid dark red with numerous small brown dots. Picture between half and $\frac{1}{2}$ life size.



Negative #45776. Malus sp. Crabapple. Peiping, China.
Known locally as "red crabapple", Chinese name "Hung Sha
Kuo". Purchased in the Hatamen Street Market for eight
cents Mex. a cattie. Fruit measure 2" across and 2½"
deep. Picture between half and life size.



Negative #45777. Malus sp. Crabapple. Peiping, China.

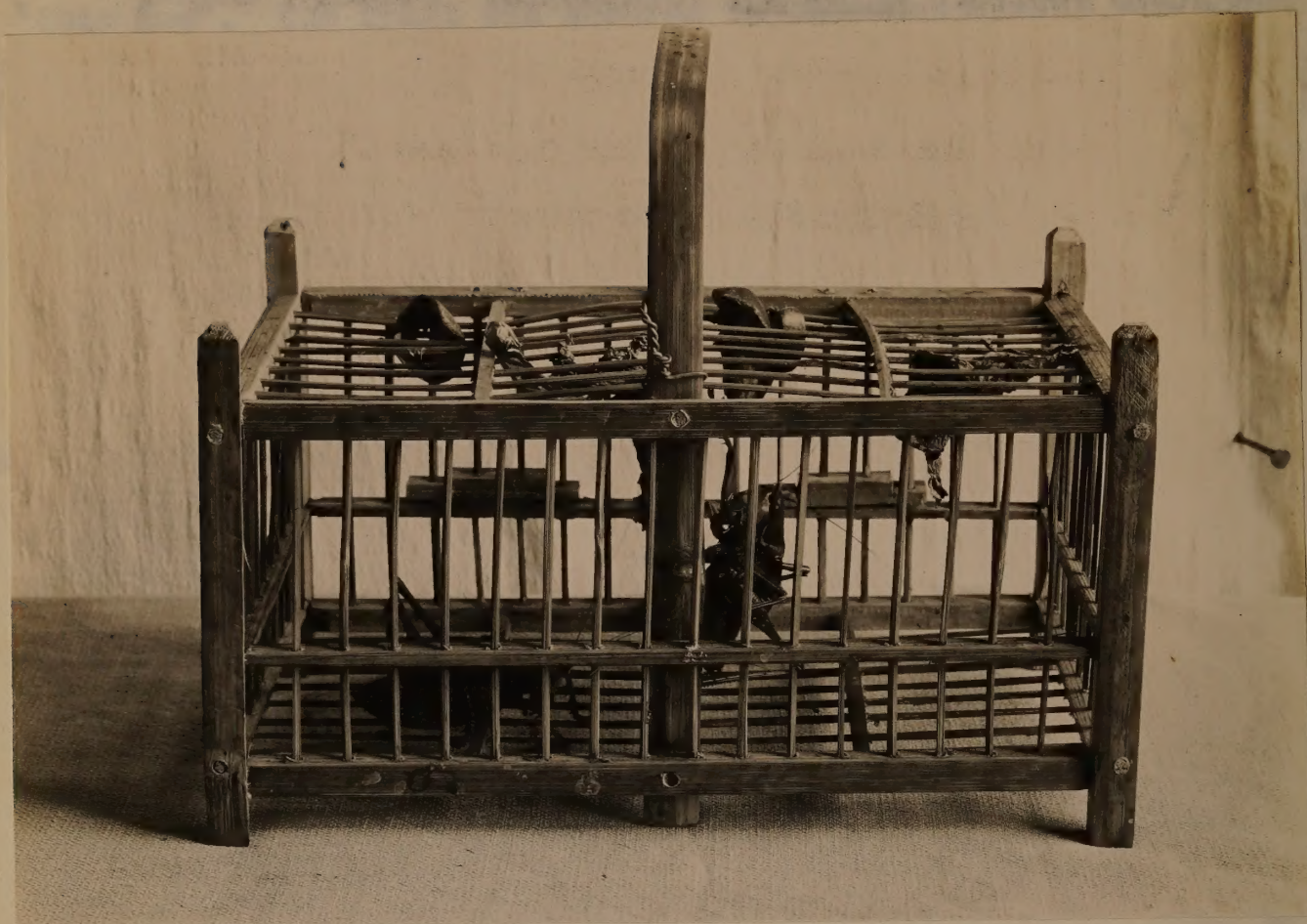
Known by the Chinese as "Autumn crabapple", Chinese name "Chin Kuo". The fruit was secured in the East Market for 12 cents Mex. a cattie. This is reported to come from Hual-lai, north of the Great Wall. Used frequently by the Chinese for crabapple soup and jam. Measurement $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep. This is almost life size.



Negative #45778. Malus sp. Crabapple. Peiping, China.

Known as Kalgan small crabapple. Chinese name "Kou Hai T'ang". Purchased in the Hatamen Street Market for photographing and for seed (because of its peculiar shape). We paid 12 cents Mex. a cattle. This picture is life size. The seed was given our #7149.



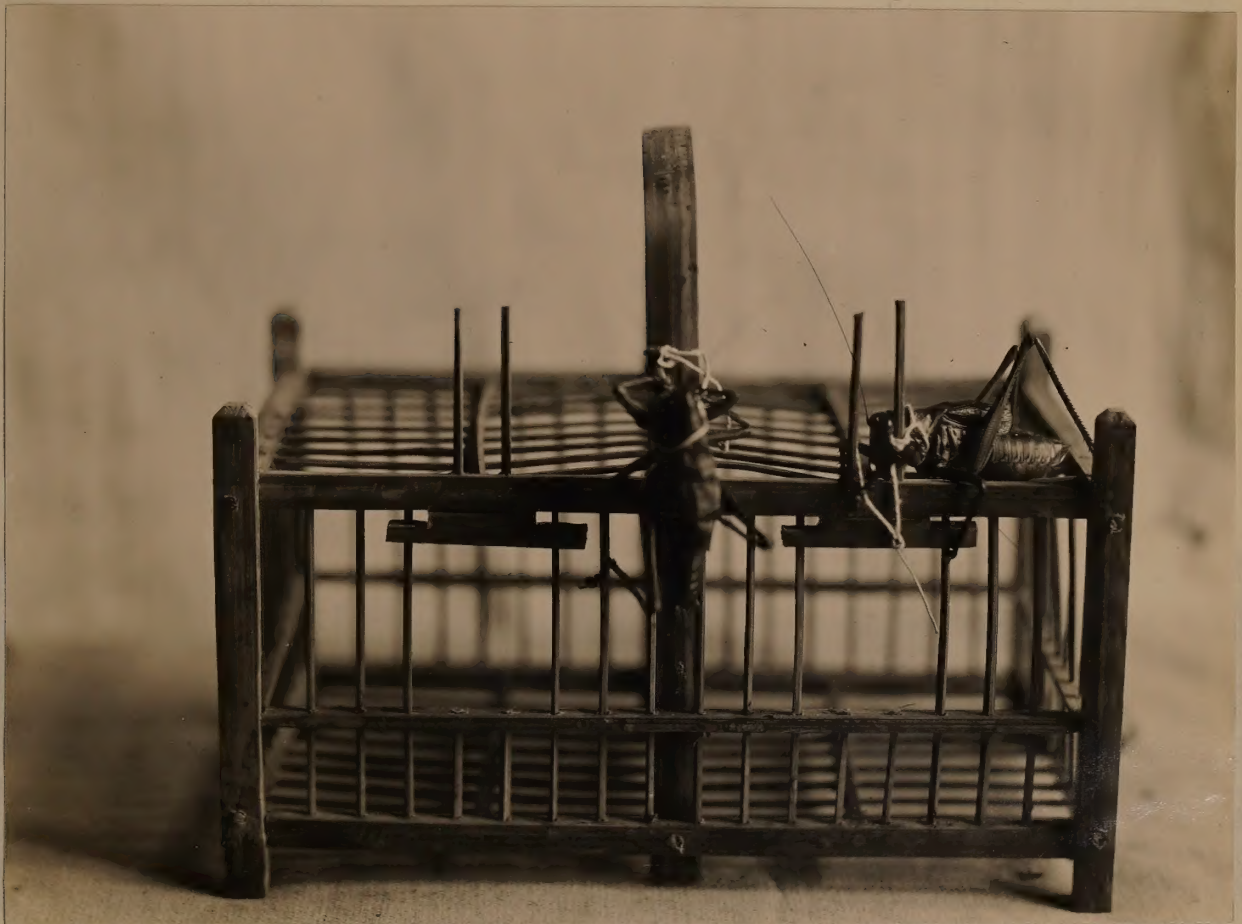


Negative #45779. Bamboo cage. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of a small bamboo cage, 7" long, containing two katydids. The cage and katydids were purchased in the East Market for the sum of 35 cents Mex. We got them to photograph and for the cage, which is for the bamboo collection. See picture #45780.

Negative #45780. Bamboo cage. Peiping, China.

Another and slightly different view of the katydids and bamboo cage. The katydids are tied on the outside. We had a time getting them out of the cage and then they did not pose very artistically. See picture #45779.





Negative #45781. Sophora japonica var. pendula. Peiping, China. A short row of weeping sophora trees a short distance northeast of the American Legation. This, for a weeper is very fine.

Negative #45782. Sophora japonica var. pendula. Peiping, China. A nearby picture of a single specimen tree. Nearby is a large marble lion.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, September 10, 1930.
Shariin, Chosen.

In the morning we went to the Shariin Experiment Station where we met Mr. Sawamura, the soybean expert. With reference to not sending seed of the soybean varieties the past winter, Mr. Sawamura advised that when they came to check up the seed of the varieties the past winter they found the seed of many varieties did not check up with the native varietal names. They decided to grow the varieties again, correct the errors and send us seed of the 1930 crop.

We were taken to the variety and breeding plots and the work explained to us by Mr. Sawamura. All work is being done with native Korean varieties toward the development of improved pure strains. The varieties received from the 1929 Chosen Fair (500 numbers) showed some very interesting and valuable sorts. This is the collection we saw at the Fair last October and tried to secure. Through a misunderstanding, we only received six soybean seed samples. When the situation was explained to Mr. Sawamura, he thought he could give us samples of each this fall. In addition, he will give us samples of the 208 native Korean varieties the station has been working with.

We then went out in the farming sections and saw some excellent fields of soybeans. Many fields of mung beans and adzuki beans grown in alternate rows were noted. The mung beans were all very badly affected with leafspot. Sesame is grown to a considerable extent but always mixed in with other crops, especially cotton. Mung beans, adzuki beans, soybeans

and buckwheat are quite commonly grown together in this section. Nearly all of the millet has been cut and all millet fields are planted with soybeans.

After lunch we visited the forestry garden of the Agricultural School and collected a few samples of seed. We also visited the mountain section near Shariin but found nothing of special importance. On some low land near Shariin we found soybean-millet fields with good stands of Aeschynomene indica with about 90 per cent mature seed.

We left on the 3:15 P.M. train and arrived at Heijo at 5:50 p.m.



Negative #45783. Sesamum sp. Sesame. Shariin, Chosen. Field of native cotton and sesame. The latter crop is seldom planted by itself. It is scattered thinly in the rows of other crops.



Negative #45784. Solia max. Soybean. Sharlin, Chosen.
Field of soybeans, adzuki beans, mung beans, and buckwheat
in same rows (21 inches apart). A very common practice in
this district.



Negative #45785. Solia max. Soybean. Sharlin, Chosen.
Close-up view of large flat stemmed soybean selection in
variety test at Sharlin Experiment Station. The pods are
bunched at the top.



Negative #45786. Glycine max. Soybean. Shariin, Chosen.

An excellent field of a native variety of soybeans on a Korean farm near Shariin.



Negative #45787. Glycine max. Soybean. Shariin, Chosen.

Close-up view of large flat stem selection in variety test at Shariin Experiment Station. The pods of this variety are bunched at the top.



Negative #45788. Phaseolus aureus; P. angularis. Sharlin, Chosen. Field of mung beans and adzuki beans grown in alternate rows which are 21 inches apart. The mung beans are badly affected with leafspot while the adzuki beans are comparatively free from leafspot.

Negative #45789. Koelreuteria paniculata. Sharlin, Chosen. Small tree with small inflated seed pods giving the tree a very pretty appearance in the fall. This tree is said to grow to a height of 20-30 feet.





Negative #45790. Aeschynomene indica. Shariin, Chosen.

Close-up view of thick stand of Aeschynomene indica growing in a soybean-millet field near Shariin. Millet has been harvested. Aeschynomene should make an excellent summer green manure crop.

5806



Negative # 45 791. Soybean. Shainin, Chosen.
View from the soybean variety tests (100 members of native Korean
varieties, and selections) at the Shainin Agricultural Experiment
Station.

(No answer).

Washington, D. C.,
August 7, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Care American Consul,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In replying to one of your letters in June to Professor Beattie I made mention of the fact that we would probably like to have you secure some chestnuts for us this fall if you were in a chestnut region, and that I would take the matter up with your office. Since then, however, our plans have very materially changed, partly on account of the fact that we have found the Dutch elm disease in this country and the chestnut blight work has been very materially cut to take care of this new emergency. At the present time we are not intending to import any chestnuts from Asia this year, so we do not wish you to secure any for us.

Beattie is now in France and in a short time he will be going over to England to attend the meetings.

Sincerely,

(s) G. F. GRAVATT

Senior Pathologist.

CG:MB

(No answer).

Washington, D. C.,
August 1, 1930.Mr. F. H. Forest,
Care American Consul,
Tientsin, China.

Dear Mr. Forest:

In replying to one of your letters in June to Professor Bessie I made mention of the fact that we would probably like to have your assistance some time in the fall if you were in a convenient region, and that I would like to meet up with your office. Since then, however, our plans have very materially changed, partly on account of the fact that we have found the Dutch elm disease in this country and the extensive blight work has been very materially cut so that some of this new emergency. At the present time we are not intending to leave any considerable time from this year, so we do not wish you to assume any for us.

Bessie is now in France and in a short time we will be going over to England to attend the meetings.

Sincerely,

(s) E. C. GRAY

Senior Pathologist.

CC:MB

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, September 11, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We got our August account in shape and took it over to the Legation and had it attested.

We then prepared a letter to Joe and inclosed the account.

After tiffin we went out to the Temple of Heaven grounds and collected a good sized bag of Lespedeza sp., the tall growing button variety. The seed goes forward under our #7171. We also secured several ounces of seed of the tall growing Astragalus sp. which is also found in abundance in the Temple of Heaven grounds. This seed we numbered 7172.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, September 11, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

We went to the office of the Agricultural Society to see Mr. Yamazaki with reference to silos and silage in Daido County. He advised that he was going to look over some of the silos in a nearby section on Saturday and would be glad to have us go with him. Soybeans were grown also in this section but were used principally for cattle feed. As yet no tests have been made with soybean and corn silage. The silage for the most part is corn, weeds (grasses and legumes), and alfalfa. In 1929 there were five silos in the county and in this year (1930) there are forty silos scattered about in the county.

After our visit to this office we went to a hill

section east of Heijo. On a small tableland, almost entirely waste land we found the wild mung bean quite abundant and with mature seed. This species makes a good growth on poor soil and as it is of an upright bushy growth maybe of value as a green manure crop on some of our poor soils in the U. S.

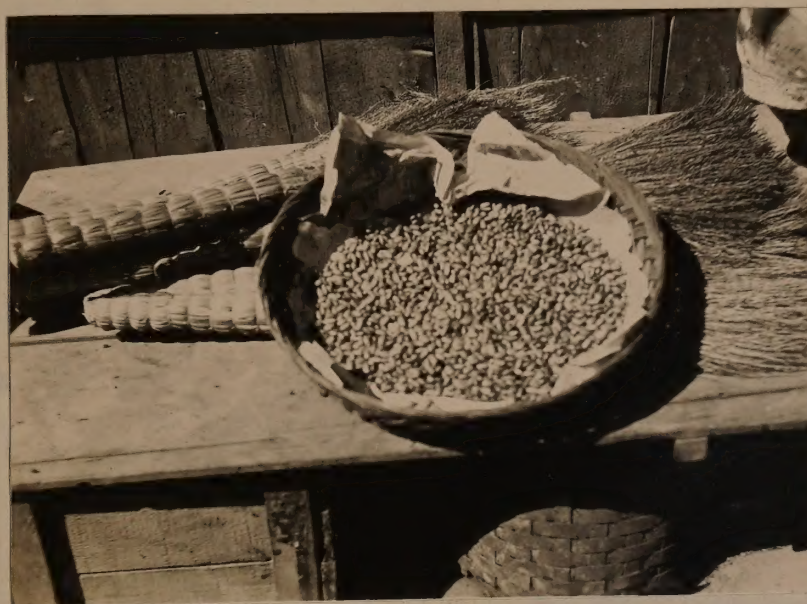
We found the wild soybean growing abundantly and it is quite evident there are two distinct varieties - one with narrow pointed leaves and the other with larger leaves more rounding at the tip. Again we found leafspot very bad on the wild soybean.

In this section, a grass - Pennisetum purpurascens - was found with mature seed. This species makes a heavy basal growth and may be of value for pasture. Rather an interesting smut was found on this species while all other grasses nearby were free from it.

On our way through the city in the morning we saw shelled green soybeans in baskets at several Korean vegetable stands. Mung bean sprouts are now on the market, more generally than when we first came to Heijo. At several stands soybean sprouts were noted for the first time.



Negative #45793. Sola max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
View of some bean products at Korean vegetable stand.
Jars of mung bean sprouts, dish of boiled mung bean
sprouts, green vegetable soybeans, soybean curd.

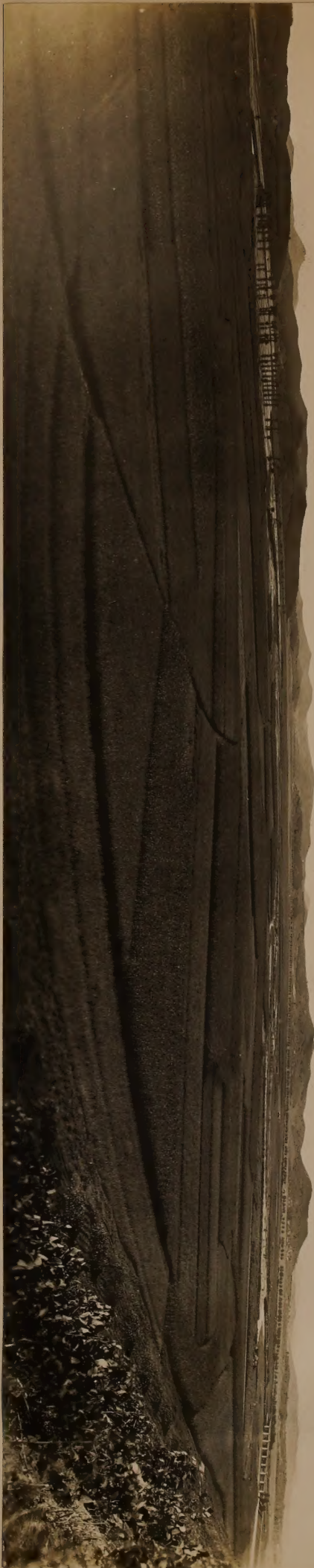


Negative #45794. Sola max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
Basket of shelled green soybeans for green vegetable
at small Korean vegetable market stand.



Negative #45795. Sola max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

View of soybean-millet field on steep hillside about two miles west of Heijo. Millet has been harvested. Bean hills are about 6 feet apart in row.



Vegetation #45 1916. General view. High, clear.
 General view of valley from section about four miles west, High, most of the
 fields are tending (Korean Swam) with many beens. Other fields are many beens
 and blackish beens, and many beens with blackish beens, saffrons and
 buckwheat.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
September 11, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am inclosing, herewith, my account for August, which I hope you will find in good shape.

The weather here is fine, bring Helen and Pat and come on out for a week-end, but be sure to let us know when you will arrive for otherwise we may be in the field.

Last week we were at Chang Li, a hundred miles or so to the East of Peiping. It rained for the greater part of the time we were there, but by means of two Peiping (Peking) carts and two of Chang Li's armed police, armed to the teeth, to insure us from bandit attacks, we managed to get out into the hills and picked up some seed and interesting plant material.

We had no trouble with bandits and on that account no excitement, for we did not have a chance to see if the two police with us were good marksmen or not.

Personally, we very much doubt if there existed any danger from bandits. However, a couple of missionaries told us that they would not think of taking chances by going into the hills without police protection and the Chief of Police rather urged Liu to let him send a couple of policemen with us to the hills.

Tomorrow we are going for a day's auto run to try to get seed we have located along the Western Hills. We also want to make a few pictures.

Monday, nothing preventing, we will be on our way to Fa Hua Ssu to spend several days in that region and from there will likely return by Ming Tombs to get seed of two kind of oaks and other things.

The doctor said I could go ahead with my regular work but to ride up mountains instead of climbing them,

Mr. J.L.M.

-2-

9-11-30.

and to be careful and not overdo. Well, my dear fellow, that is quite easy to say, but much harder, especially under the circumstances, to comply with. However, I am doing the best I can.

I am in hopes that you have mailed us subvoucher books for we are completely out of them.

Hope this finds you well and that the work is progressing nicely; with kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Incl.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, September 12, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We left the hotel at 8 o'clock in the morning, by auto for a day's trip to the Summer Palace grounds, Jade Fountain grounds and Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, for collecting and picture making.

We proved to be too late visiting these regions to get the farm views we wanted, but got a few other views which, if they turn out o.k., should prove to be interesting.

At the Summer Palace grounds we secured seed of the white flowered Melilotus sp. There appears to be several different shades of color of the flowers of this species, but in the majority of cases there were no flowers on the plants from which we secured seed. It is numbered 7165. We secured several ounces of seed and trust that it proves to be interesting and valuable.

At Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, we got 30 pounds or more of each of the narrow and broad leaved oaks common on the hill or mountain sides in that region. The narrow leaved variety Quercus sp. may be acutissima, will go in under our field number 7168. #7169 is assigned to the broad leaved variety.



Negative #45797. Celtis sp. Hackberry. Summer Palace grounds, Peiping. A nearby view of a fruiting branch. Seed of this was collected and sent in under our field number 7165.

Negative #45798. Sagittaria sp. Water nut. Near the Yen Ching University. Looking along a portion of a narrow water-way practically filled with this water plant. The so-called nuts are extensively used by Orientals and are very good eating.





Negative #45799. Sagittaria sp. Water nut. Near the Yen Ching University. View over a good portion of the water-way from Jade Fountain to the North of the University grounds. Here is a fine showing of this water plant.

Negative #45800. Sagittaria sp. Water nut. Near the
Yen Ching University, Peiping, Chihli, China.

A nearby view of a few plants in the canal shown in
picture #45798.



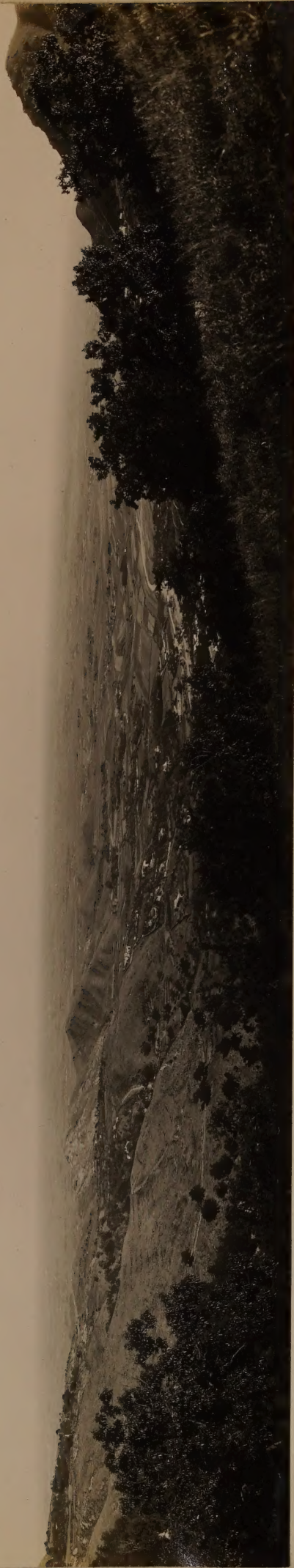


negative #45701. Landscape. near the Jade Fountain outside Beijing, China.
 From a position to the southwest of the Jade Fountain Pagoda looking
 westward over the valley to the Western Hills.

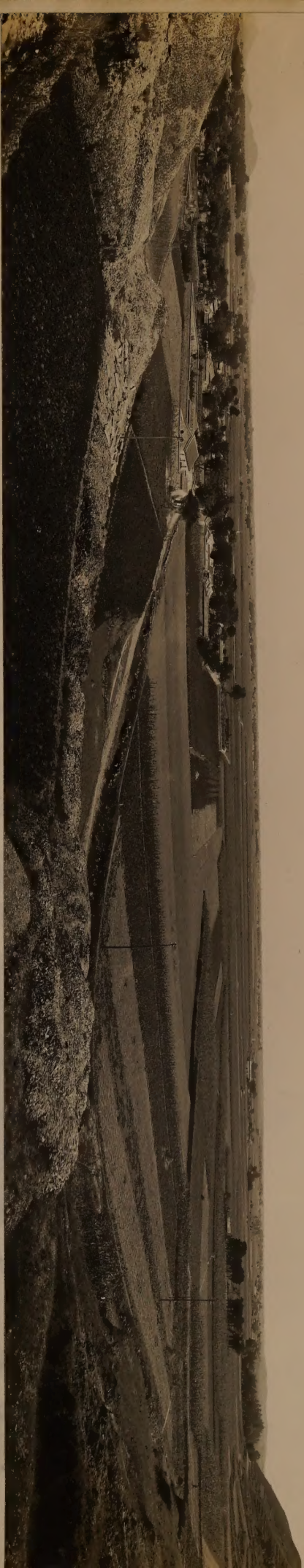
negative #45102. Landscape near Jade Mountain.

From a position to the southeast of Jade Mountain Pagoda looking in an easterly direction. To the extreme left is the pagoda on the hill N. 111. To the right is the Summer Palace. Beyond this, to the right and further out in the valley, is the Summer Palace.





Negative #145803. Sandscapes. Pa Ta Chue, Western Hills, China.
Among the oaks, where we collected seed of both the broad and
narrow leaved oak, looking out over Pa Ta Chue and the broad
valley beyond.



Negative #45714.

Landscape.

Pa Ta Chen, China.

Looking in a Southwesterly direction out over a broad expanse of agricultural valley land. Near the extreme left is distinguishable Jade Mountain Pagoda and the Pies of the Summer Palace further out in the valley.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, September 12, 1930.
Heijo, and Jidori, Chosen.

We have heard of a wild alfalfa said to occur along the west coast of Korea so in the morning we went to see Mr. Lutz at Union Christian College to see if we could obtain some information as to where we might obtain seed. He said that he had collected a little seed early in the summer at Sori Beach, Champo along the coast, but doubted if we would find seed at the present time. The plant has blue flowers and spreads by underground stems. It is said to make an excellent pasture plant. He has seen it only at places along the coast and even at places along the coast where the ocean spray hits the plants, the salt water seems to have no serious effect on them. Although he only had a small sample of seed he divided it with us. He also gave us a small seed sample of an early spring vetch.

Following our college visit we crossed the Daido River and visited the army airport which is also used for the commercial air line - Tokyo, Heijo, Dairen. We had heard that Zoysia pungens is used as a sod on the field. In looking over the field with one of the airport officers, we were told that the field sod was a natural growth and that it had not been seeded or sodded. Zoysia pungens, however, was quite abundant and appears to be an excellent sod for airport purposes.

We were advised to visit the Heijo Golf Club two or three miles (Japanese) from the airport as they were using Zoysia pungens on the greens. In going to the Golf Club we passed through a fairly good farming section and observed

fine fields of soybeans.

The Golf Club was located in rather a hilly section and in an old Korean graveyard for there were mounds scattered over nearly the whole course. Perhaps this location was selected with the idea of using the mounds for bunkers. The course has nine greens and all were sodded with Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica. The grass is far from ideal for a green as it makes rather a rough surface. It should make an excellent grass for fairways and in addition to the greens occurs over much of the course.



Negative #45805. Soja max. Soybean. Jidori, Chosen. Kaoliang-soybean field. Rows 21 inches apart. Two kaoliang plants every five feet apart in row and three hills of soybeans between the hills of kaoliang.



Negative #45806. Sesamum sp. Sesame. Jldori, Chosen.
Close-up view of sesame plants in field of native cotton.
Sesame is seldom grown alone. It is generally planted
thinly with other crops.



Negative #45807. Vigna sinensis. Cow pea. Jldori, Chosen.
Close-up view of brown-eye cowpeas grown on edge of soybean
field.



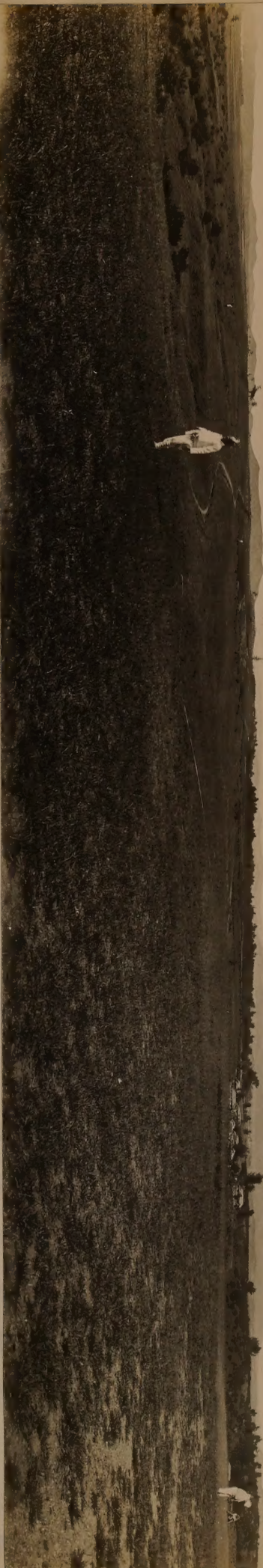
Negative #45808. Zoysia pungens var. Japonica. Jidori, Chosen. Close-up view of one of the greens on the Heijo Golf Club course. The green is Zoysia sod which makes a better fairway than green.



Negative #45809. Zoysia pungens var. Japonica. Jidori, Chosen. View of green on the course of the Heijo Golf Club. The nine greens of the course have Zoysia sod which makes rather a rough green.



Negative #45810. Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica. Jidori,
 General view of portion of Heijo Golf Club course looking
 toward the Club House. The mounds are Korean graves. The
 sod is mostly Zoysia which makes a better fairway than
 green.



negative # 45711. *Jussia purpurea* var. *japonica*. Jilani, Chocoma.
 General view of the 9-hole course, the 11th hole club. *Jussia purpurea*
 occurs quite generally over the course and is used for the green.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, September 13, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We spent the day getting our seed and herbarium specimens in shape and in writing up our pictures and daily field trip report.

We had Yen go over the two lots of acorns and pick out all which showed worm holes or looked suspicious. Both lots appear to be in pretty good shape, for comparatively few acorns were thrown out.

We collected a few specimens of the larva, all but three look strikingly like the larva from chestnuts, acorns and hickory nuts at home. The three are quite different, they are more than half an inch long and are tinted a dark gray or light black color.

We also got one parcel post package of herbarium specimens ready to send in the next diplomatic pouch.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, September 13, 1930.
Ryujo, Chosen.

We left in the morning with Mr. Yamazaki, animal husbandry man of the Agricultural Society, for Ryujo in the vicinity of which are located several pit silos. The Agricultural Society began the system of establishing silos in Korean villages in 1929, in this year five were placed in different villages and in 1930 thirty-five more were placed about one to a village. The Society - government aid - gives the farmer twenty Yen to build the silo and has an expert to supervise the construction. The silos are six

feet deep and five feet in diameter, with the cement wall being four inches thick. A board cover on top of the silage and stones - several hundred pounds - places on the cover. The silo extends about one foot above the ground and holds about 6,000 pounds of silage. This is sufficient for feeding one ox three to four months.

Thus far only corn, alfalfa, and wild grasses and legumes have been ensiled. About one-half pound of salt is used to each hundred pounds of silage material. In such a silo, we found the silage in excellent condition though a little dry. The materials placed in the silo are a little too mature when put in. About five inches of the top is spoiled through mold. Three silos were opened for us to inspect.

We learned that the Koreans feed their hogs soybean seed, each hog receiving about 1/10 of a to (1 to = 3.9703 gallons) per day. In the summer the beans are soaked in cold water while in winter the beans are boiled. In addition to the beans, other ground grains are added such as wheat, adzuki beans and in fact all sorts of grain. The mash from soy sauce factories and hochu (kaoliang liquor) are also used.

In going from village to village we made collections of wild rose, vetch, wild adzuki and iris.



Negative #45812. Silo. Ryojo, Chosen. Cement silo on Korean farm near Ryojo. Silo is 6' deep and 5' in diameter. It extends about 12" above ground and holds about 6,000 pounds of silage. Chopped corn (without the ears), alfalfa, and weeds are most commonly used. Wooden cover on silage is weighted with stones.

Negative #45813. Korean silo. Ryojo, Chosen. Cement pit silo is 6' deep, 5' in diameter and the wall 4" thick. It holds 6,000 pounds of silage which lasts one ox from 3-4 months. Corn, alfalfa and wild legumes & weeds are used for silage.





Negative #45814. Korean farm manure pit. Ryojo, Chosen.
 Manure pit where manure is stored and forked over. The
 county Agricultural Society is encouraging the farmers
 to build pits and offers prizes to the ones having the best
 kept pits and manure piles.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, September 14, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

We spent practically the entire day mounting pictures taken since we arrived in Dairen last April.

There simply is too many things to do and too little time in which to do them. Perhaps if it had not been for my sickness (Dorsett's) we would not have gotten so far behind with several lines of our work, but be that as it may, we are gradually getting caught up on the lines which are back, and by the time we get home hope to have things in pretty good shape.

Mr. Eubank, who was here with Mr. Chamberlain in Yen Ching University, Department of Agriculture, when we, Dorsett & Dorsett were here in 1924-25, called at the hotel today. He has just returned from the States where he spent a couple of years in theological work. He will spend some little time in the Language School and then work with the Presbyterian Mission.

Mr. Nyhus from the Consulate-General's Office at Shanghai also called.

Neither of these gentlemen could give me any information about "Ching Ma" jute, Abutilon sp.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, September 14, 1930.
Hailjo, Chosen.

A short trip was made in the Botandai section to observe the various legumes noted on previous visits. Seed of the wild vetch (probably *Vicia cracca*) is beginning to

mature. The wild soybean and a species of *Desmodium* will probably be mature within a week or so.

One of the difficult problems for a collector in Korea is the way the Koreans cut off all forms of growth for fuel. Weeds, grasses, legumes, are all cut in waste places and dried for fuel. Today we noted Korean women cutting the second growth on waste places.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Monday, September 15, 1930,
 Peiping & Tang Shan, China.

This morning we packed a bundle of herbarium specimens for shipment by the diplomatic pouch, with other parcels, when we return the last of this or the first of next week.

We then got eight pieces of official luggage ready for a week's trip via Tang Shan, Pa Hua Shu Temple, Ming Tombs, Nankou and possibly the Great Wall.

We left Peiping about 3 o'clock and arrived at Tang Shan Hotel about 4 P.M. and after securing our rooms and getting tea we went out into the park to see what we could find, but primarily to see how the small leaved, small bronze flowered (bronze colored outside, sulphur yellow inside) and which bears small pods, is ripening up. We found a few of these plants when here in August, but today found the plants in very great abundance. See herbarium specimens #7119. The plants are practically prostrate and in some instances when raised up are four feet or more long. The plants are loaded with small seed pods and flowers and it looks promising for a nice supply of seed later.

*plant
Medicago sp.*

We found the seed pods in many instances badly infested by small worms. We also secured a small amount of seed, we numbered this 7119 the same as the herbarium specimen.

We also found in abundance what looks to be a wild mung bean. It may possibly be an escaped cultivated variety which on account of the unfavorable location and non-cultivation is smaller in size (both plants and seed). The seed are not very much larger than seed/^{of} sweet peas and are of a dull

brown color with a white hilum . We have numbered this 7180. The plant and seed look practically identical with that collected in the hills near Changli, September 7th which bears our #7159.

We secured several other samples of seed and a few herbarium specimens.

Tomorrow morning we leave by Donkeys for Fa Hua Ssu, where we will likely remain for two or three days.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, September 15, 1930,
Rikiho to Chuwa, Chosen.

Cloudy and cool. Left by train in the morning for Rikiho and walked from Rikiho to Chuwa. Just outside of Rikiho we found along the roadside mature pods of the vetch which we have seen so much of on all of our trips. This species is said to be perennial and it looks very promising for forage and green manure.

In several sections we found quite a little wild mung bean. In all cases the plants were very badly affected with leaf-spot apparently the same that occurs on the cultivated mung bean.

Nearly all of the millet has been harvested and about 50 per cent of the kaoliang. The fields now are for the most part mung beans, soybeans, adzuki beans and buckwheat. Many fine fields of soybeans were noted and are beginning to mature. All millet fields have only soybeans in them while the harvested kaoliang fields have mostly mung beans.

For the first time we found mature seed of the Cassia

sp. which we have found on all of our trips. This species is found on rather poor soils and may have possible value for green manure. Arriving at Chuwa we found market day on so we looked over the different farm products. In the grain section new kaoliang seed predominated closely followed by wheat. There were also more or less mung beans and adzuki beans but very few soybeans. In the vegetable section sweet potatoes of two or three varieties were in great abundance. Red peppers, radishes and cabbage ranked next. More or less new seed cotton had been brought in. Of the fruits, apples (several varieties) and a few varieties of very poor pears and peaches were most in evidence.

After our visit to the market we went southeast of Chuwa and collected more seed of the Gagnia sp. A very interesting species of dodder (Cuscuta sp.) was found in some small patches of annual lespedeza. As it began to rain we had to call off our seed and plant collection and go to the station.



Negative #45815. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

Soybean section of grain market on Korean Market Day. Farmers' Market Days are held in Korean villages and cities every 5 days.



Negative #45716. Korean Farmers' Market Day. Chonwon, Chonwon.
 View of grain auction at Korean Farmers' Market Day - Every five days a
 farmers' market day is held in villages + cities at which the farmers for miles around
 bring in their products to the grain auction. The new crop of grain (barley)
 was most in evidence. Other grains were also on hand, barley, millet, rice
 and so on.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, September 16, 1930,
Fa Hua Ssu Temple, Chihli, China.

We left Tang Shan about 8:30 this morning with two mules, four donkeys and ten pieces of official baggage, en route to Fa Hua Ssu.

It has been a lovely day and we had a very pleasant ride. Through the valley we saw the farmers harvesting and getting in their crops of millet, kaoliang, corn and peanuts and in a few instances, soybeans.

Coming through the valley, we made three single plant selections of soybeans, two yellow, #7190 and 7191, and one black variety #7192, and on the way up the canyon we made another one-plant selection of black soybeans #7193 which was growing on decomposed granitic soil. We also collected seed of a *Deutzia* sp. #7189, what we call the thin leaved type. The *Deutzias* in the Fa Hua Ssu district appear to set seed freely and from this we judge that they flower freely.

The mountain sides are covered with several species or varieties of *Lespedeza*. There may be as many as a half dozen or more. They are all full of flowers and for the most part very attractive.

There is one shrubby *Lespedeza* with quite large showy lavender flowers which bears flat pea-shaped pods. This one we have not previously seen. We also saw a narrow leaved type with almost pure white flowers, only they had a little lavender in the throat of the flowers.

On the way here we passed a number of donkey trains of

chestnuts and walnuts. The harvesting of the walnuts has passed but that of the chestnuts is just in its prime.

We arrived at Fa Hua Ssu about 4:00 P.M. I regret to record that the Temple is by no means what it was when D. & D. visited here in 1924. The guest room which was then neat and comfortable, was, on our arrival today, being used for the storage of pears. The paper windows were all out and the place is pretty delapidated looking.

While Liu was settling with the donkey men and Yen was getting things in shape for supper, Bobbie and I strolled out on the mountain side and collected seed of a wild Deutzia #7184, also acorns #7181 from trees with medium wide leaves. The bur is hard and only extends a little more than half the length of the acorn. This tree is quite different from either the broad or narrow leaved oaks at Pa Ta Chu.

We returned to the Temple about sun-set to find that Liu and one of the Temple men at work putting paper over the south side windows and door. They had also cleaned out the place and spread a new mat on the kang.

Between six and seven o'clock Yen and Liu served us a nice supper and Liu brought in a lamp to take the place of the candle lantern we brought with us.



region # 45717 Quackia hypoxys Franch. Small from Long Chen to
 the lake here. There is quite a common scene in this region
 as well as in other regions where peanuts are grown.



Negative #45818. Populus sp. Landscape. Enroute to Fa Hua Ssu from Tang Shan, Chihli, China. Beautiful white barked poplars along a mountain stream.



Negative #45819. Celtis sp. Hackberry. Enroute from Tang Shan to Fa Hua Ssu. A nearby view of fruiting Celtis on a rock fence along the trail. This is really an attractive thing.



Negative #45820. Castanea mollissima. Chestnut.

In the mountains along the trail from Tang Shan to Fa Hua
Ssu. This is a fine specimen tree and well loaded with
fruit. See pictures #45821-22-23.

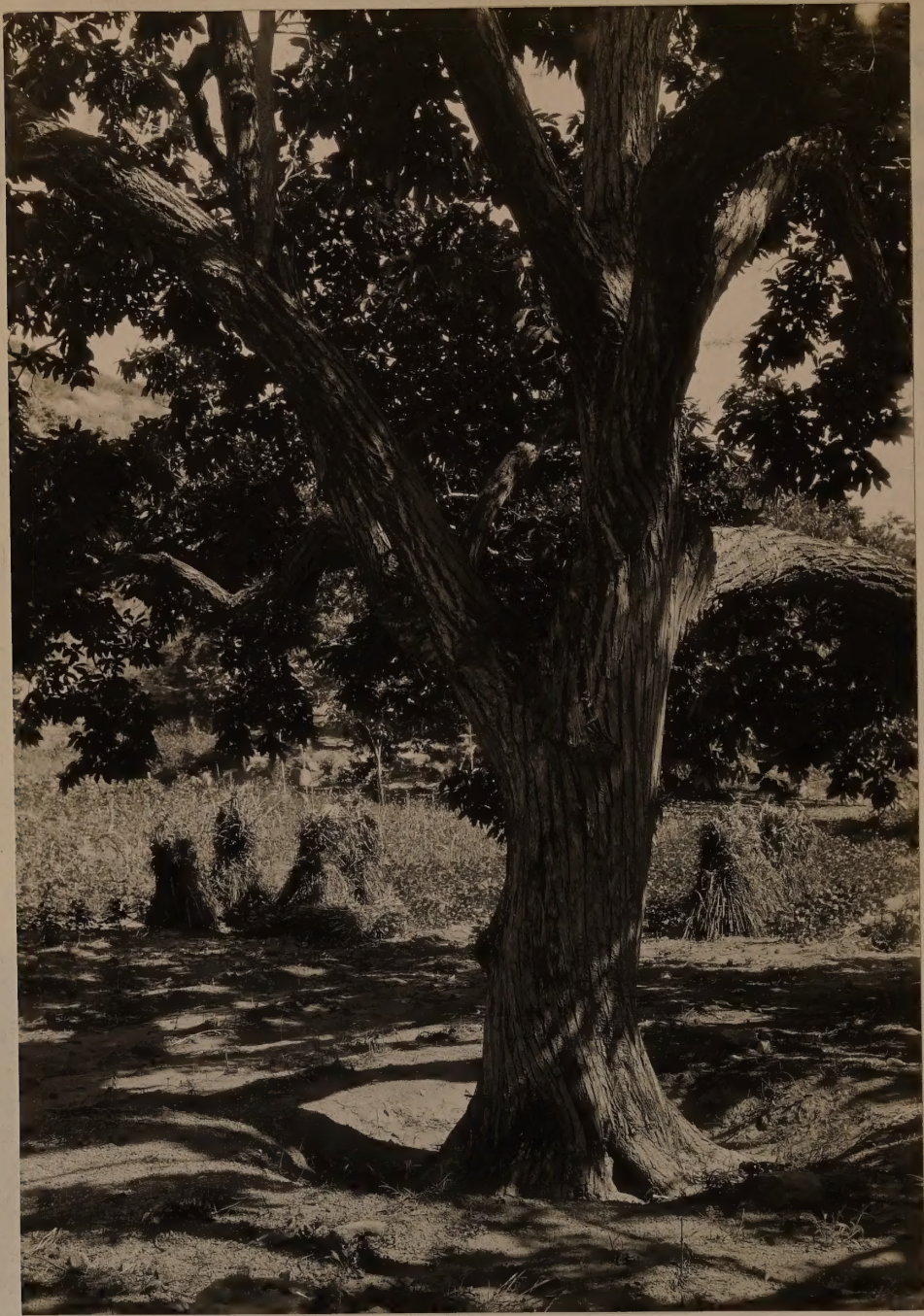
Negative #45821. Castanea mollissima. Chestnut.
En route from Tang Shen to Fa Hua Su. In the mountains
just off the trail. See pictures #45820-22 and 23.



Negative #45822. Castanea mollissima. Chestnut.

A nearby of a few fruiting branches of the tree shown in pictures #45820-21 and 23. The chestnuts are large, of good color, quite sweet and of very good quality.





Negative #45823. Castanea mollissima. Chestnut.
A fairly nearby view of a portion of the trunk and larger limbs of the tree shown in pictures #45820-21 and 22. This low branching is quite characteristic of the Chinese chestnut wherever we have seen it in the Orient.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, September 16, 1930,
Ritsuri, Chosen.

In the morning we started for a hill section in the Ritsuri region to look up legumes and to make observations on soybeans. In the lowlands passed through we observed some excellent truck gardens with large plantings of Chinese cabbage, radishes, peppers and onions.

Arriving in the hills, we found Cassia mimisoides in great abundance on the poor hillsides and with much mature seed. Trifolium lupinaster was found in large quantities but on the better types of soil. Seed was just beginning to mature so we were able to collect seed of this species for the first time. This plant appears to be of promise especially for pasture as it is low-growing and makes an excellent growth. As a pasture plant it would be most suitable mixed with different pasture grasses.

In passing through an old Korean graveyard, we found considerable mature seed of a yellow (bright lemon) flowered Hamamelis sp. The plants ranged from 3-3½ feet high.

Many of the various species of lespedeza are beginning to mature seed and within a week or so we should be able to collect mature seed of the species of which we have collected herbarium material.

While going through a farming section in a valley we saw many excellent fields of soybeans. Most of the fields were beginning to ripen and in two or three fields the leaves had fallen from the plants. All of the fields were in 21 inch rows and from the appearance of the plants the yields should range from 20-25 bushels per acre. In one field of

susu (sorghum), we found quite a different variety than we have yet observed. The head was more compact, longer, and with light reddish brown glumes.



Negative #45824. Brassica sp. Chinese cabbage. Heijo, Chosen. Korean boat loaded with Chinese cabbage on Daido River. The product is being taken to the Heijo Markets.



Negative #45025. Andropogon
sorghum. Susu (Korean);
Kaoliang (Chinese). Ritsuri,
Chosen. View showing the
method the Koreans cure
susu in shocks. After cur-
ing the heads are cut off
and threshed.



Negative #45826. Brassica sp. Chinese cabbage. Ritsuri,
Chosen. View of a Chinese cabbage garden in trucking
section. This cabbage is used in making a Korean native
relish called "Kimchi".



vegetation # 45827. Sage mat. Sagebrush. Pitavni. Chowen.
 General view of sagebrush fields in large farming section near
 Pitavni. In the background are large shocks of grain (Karlson)
 among.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1930,
 Fa Hua Ssu, China.

We were up about 6:30 this morning and after breakfast we made a picture of Chinese farmers counting walnuts, also a couple of tobacco drying near the pagodas at the Temple.

We then went exploring for seeds and plants. Not far from the Temple we got several varieties of cow peas growing in the temple fields on the mountain sides.

We found a *Eucalyptus* further on and also a *Lespedeza*. Some of the seed of the *Eucalyptus* were about ripe so we collected the ripest we could find and will take the chances of its being o. k. It bears our #7206.

We also found fruit of a wild *Malus* sp. which we secured and numbered 7195. Seedlings of this wild apple are used in this section upon which to graft their commercial apples and crabs. We made pictures and secured specimens of a few of the striking herbaceous flowering plants.

In the afternoon we secured a quantity of seed of a broad leaved oak, *Quercus* sp. #7196. The leaves are long and broad and are broader at the apex than at the base and are coarsely notched along the margins. We saw plants of this oak from 18" to 4 feet in height bearing good crops of acorns. This is interesting primarily perhaps because we have not before seen oaks of this size bear fruit. The acorns are practically covered with the fuzzy bur through which the pistil of the acorn protrudes.

We find here quite a number of species or varieties of *Lespedeza* but with the exception of the seed collected yester-

day the plants are just in blossom or the seed is very green.

The small flowered, rather light blue Campanulas are numerous and exceedingly attractive.



Negative #45828. Lespedeza

Sp. Fa Hua Ssu. A nearby view of flowering and fruiting branches of a lespedeza with beautiful pink flowers. The seed is not yet ripe.

Negative #45829. Rhamnus sp.

Fa Hua Ssu. View nearby of one of these dwarf, thorny, black fruited shrubs as seen in nature on the mountain side, at the edge of a boulder. Seed sent in under #7225.





Negative #45830. Malus sp.

Wild crab. Fa Hua Sau.

A nearby view of a small wild tree from which seed was secured. We also got seed from other trees. See picture #45831. Seed was numbered 7195.

Negative #45831. Malus sp.

Apple. Fa Hua Sau, China.

Nearby view of a fruiting branch of wild crabapple from which was picked for seed. See picture #45830. Seed sent in under our #7195.





Negative #45832. Quercus sp. Broad leaved oak. Fa Hua Ssu.
A nearby view of small oak plants 12" to 20", fruiting in abundance.



Negative #45832. Juglans sp.
Fa Hua Ssu, Chihli, China.
A deaf and dumb priest among
walnuts in the drying yard of
the Temple. He is a pathetic
good natured old man.

Negative #45834. Juglans regia. Walnut. Fa Hua Ssu.

Counting walnuts for sacking. Walnuts in this region sell on the tree at Mex. \$20.00 per 10,000 nuts. 5,000 nuts sacked weigh about 114 catties, about 142 pounds. These and all other walnuts we have seen in China are seedling run and consequently more or less irregular in grade.





Negative #45835. Aster sp. White daisy. Fa Hua Ssu, Chihli, China. A nearby picture of a wild white daisy with a golden yellow center, in an orchard on a mountain side. It was lovely at the base of a pear tree and we thought it worth a 5 x 7 picture.



Negative #45836. Undetermined.

Fa Hua Ssu, Chihli, China.

A nearby view of an undetermined pink flowered succulent in nature, also campanula and lespedeza. See picture #45837.

Negative #45837. Undetermined.

Fa Hua Ssu. A nearby

view of a succulent with small but attractive pink colored flowers. Grows on rocks and in very dry

exposed situations. Herbarium specimens #7173.





Negative #45838. Undetermined succulent. Fa Hua Seu. A nearby of a really very beautiful and attractive pink flowered succulent growing on the north side of a hill on decomposing granite. At the top of the picture are a few sprays of a blue flowered campanula, in both lower corners, Lespedeza bicolor. The succulent would surely make a good rockery plant. Herbarium specimens of succulent #7173.

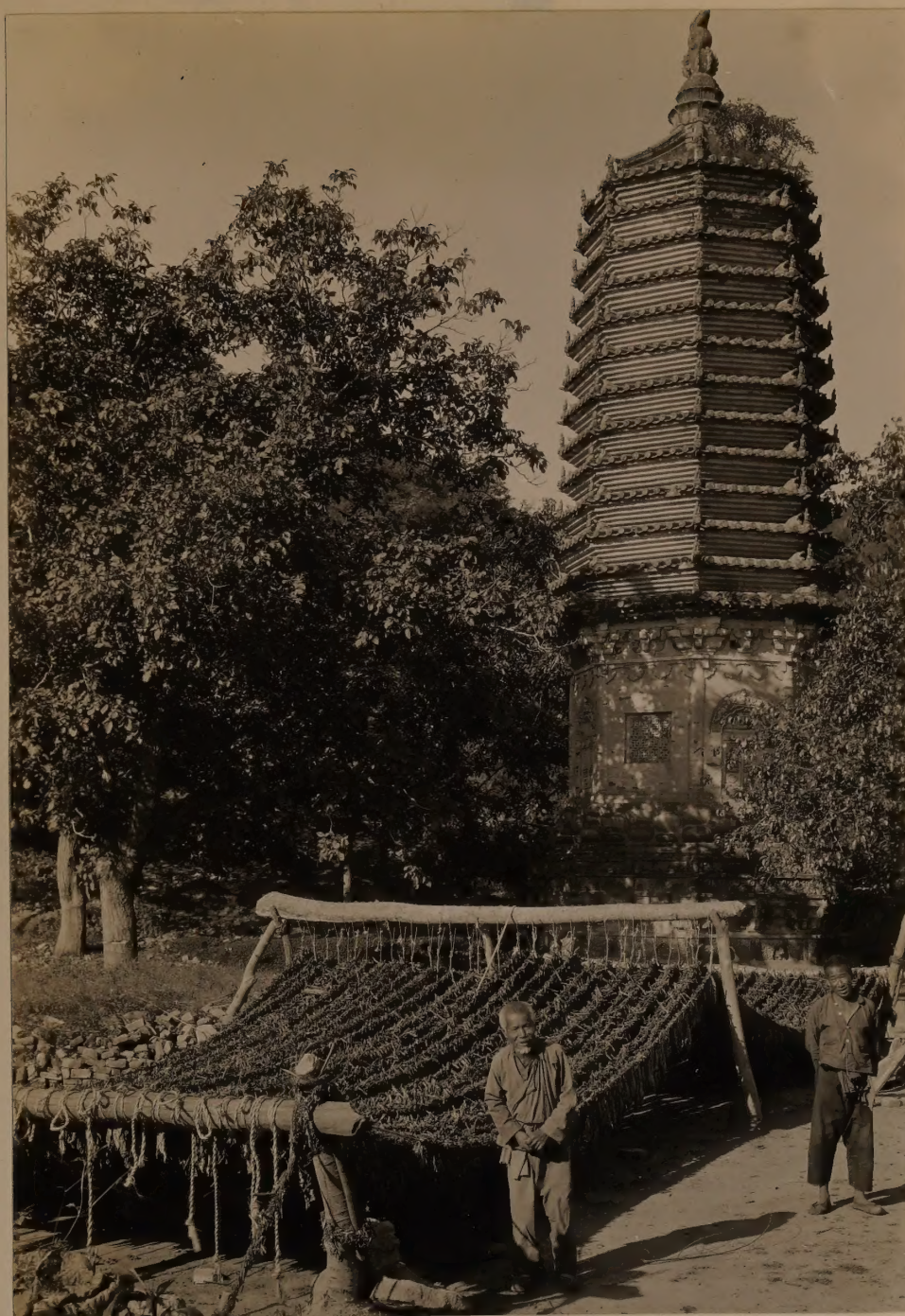


Negative #45839. Nicotiana gl. Tobacco. Fa Hua Ssu, China.
 Chinese method of stringing tobacco leaves for drying.
 Sometimes these drying racks are covered to admit of the
 leaves drying in the shade. To the right are two large
 pagodas at this old temple.

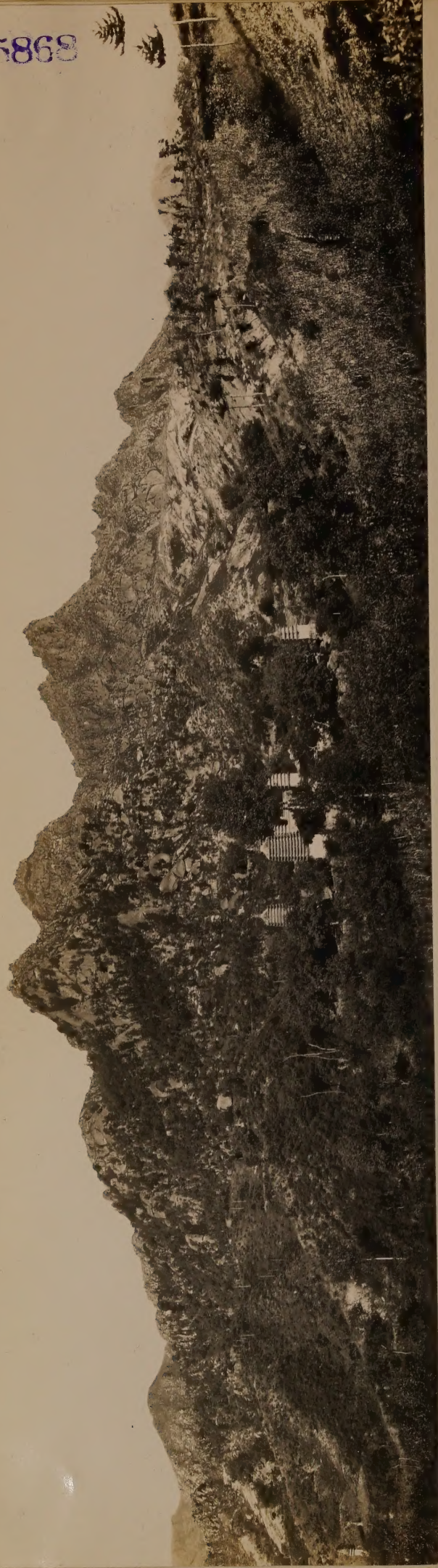


Negative #45840. Nicotiana sp. Tobacco. Fa Hsi Ssu, China.

A nearby view of a portion of the drying rack. This view shows how the base of the leaves are twisted into the rope to hold them suspended for drying.



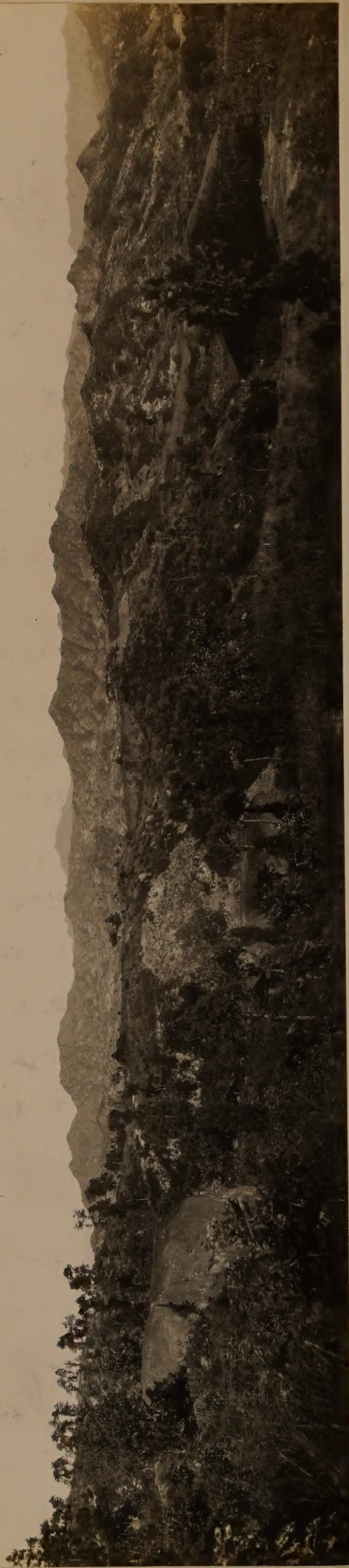
Negative #45841. Nicotiana sp. Tobacco. Fa Hua Ssu, China, some 60 miles to the northwest of Peiping. A slightly different view of a portion of the tobacco drying frame at this old temple in the mountains.



negative #45842. Landmark. To Hua San, Chilly, China.
 View from a position to the southwest of the temple. This view shows some-
 thing of the setting of this 1000 or more year old temple, situated almost at
 the base of Silver Mountain. It also, especially with the other views,
 gives a very good idea of the nearby region.



negative # 45743. Landscape. In these days, Chills, China.
 This view was taken from near where # 45742 was taken but looking
 almost west. Silver Mountain and the pampas about the
 temple are near the extreme right.



Negative # 45744. Landscape. To the S.W. Chilli, China.
 View, taken from a position to the S.W. of the temple, to the S.W. temple
 but on temple land and looking almost north. It is a rough
 rugged country with few trees, except on temple land.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, September 17, 1930,
Hailjo, Chosen.

In the morning parcel package number 220 was sent to Mr. Ryerson. This contained eight pounds of seed of Zoysia purpurea var. Japonica collected by a Korean woman outside of Hailjo.

Field notes from August 17 to September 15, inclusive, as well as eighty-nine 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ negatives and twelve panoramas of pictures covering the above period were sent to P. H. Dorsett at Peiping, China to be included in our quarterly field trip report.

In view of the fact that the Shariin Experiment Station soybean expert said it would pay us to visit the Sulgen Experiment Station to see the soybean variety and breeding work, we left Hailjo at 2:31 P.M. and arrived at Hailjo at 8:50 P.M.

In the Shariin region we noted as we passed through many excellent fields of soybeans and the crop seemed to be more advanced in maturity than we have observed elsewhere. Millet and soybeans are most generally seen. The hills of soybeans seemed to be planted at no uniform distances apart along the millet rows. The hills ranged from 4 to 20 feet apart in different fields.

Below Shariin, we saw buckwheat in large quantities, but never in fields alone. For the most part the crop was grown in the rows with other crops such as soybeans, mung beans, adzuki beans and sesame. In one section two to four rows of buckwheat (now in full bloom) were grown around the

sides of the fields of different bean crops. It gave a very pretty border appearance.

Susu (sorghum) has been about 75 per cent harvested and arranged in large shocks in the field to cure. In several fields it was noted that the heads had been cut but the stalks were still in the shock.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, September 18, 1930.
Fa Hua Ssu, Chihli, China.

We were up this morning about 6:30 and before eight o'clock were en route to a canyon near an old delapidated temple where yesterday evening we saw some nice clumps of the bright pink flowered *Lespedeza* which bears one-seeded pods, but which we could not photograph on account of light conditions when we saw it yesterday.

We tried several pictures then climbed to the top of the ridge to the southwest of the Temple of Fa Hua Ssu.

On the very top we secured seed of *Rhamnus* sp. #7223. This is a thorny low growing shrub which we think may make a good hedge plant or even a plant for rockeries. We are told that sometimes Chinese collect the young leaves and after drying use them for tea.

On the way back for tiffin we collected more of the narrow chestnut-like leaved oak #7181. Some seed of this oak was collected after we reached the temple Tuesday evening. It shows indications of making a timber tree. It is a good ornamental and is apparently adapted to dry rocky situations.

After tiffin we collected from the field on the mountain side cowpeas, rice bean, adzuki beans, all growing in decomposed granitic soil and mostly on dry situations.

As we returned to the temple we met a couple of Chinese farmers with a pack of about 100 pounds of unthreshed millet each on their back. On top of each pack was a bundle of the leaves of the broad leaved oak. We inquired what they were going to do with them and were advised that they take them

and dry and press them, and that when they graft or bud their fruit trees they soak the leaves and bind two or more about the bud or graft depending on the size of the branch or tree. They do this to protect the buds or grafts from drying out before they unite.

Just as we were entering the temple we saw twisted bundles of what we took to be a weed (Undetermined herbarium specimens #7224). We thought these strings were for fuel but learned that they are burned by the Chinese to protect them from attacks of mosquitoes.

It was eight o'clock at night when we finished writing up our day's collections, changing herbarium blotters and writing up our notes for the day.



Negative #45845. Quercus sp. Broad leaved oak. Fa Hua Ssu, Chihli, China. A nearby view of small oaks 18" to 20" bearing fruit. See picture #45832.

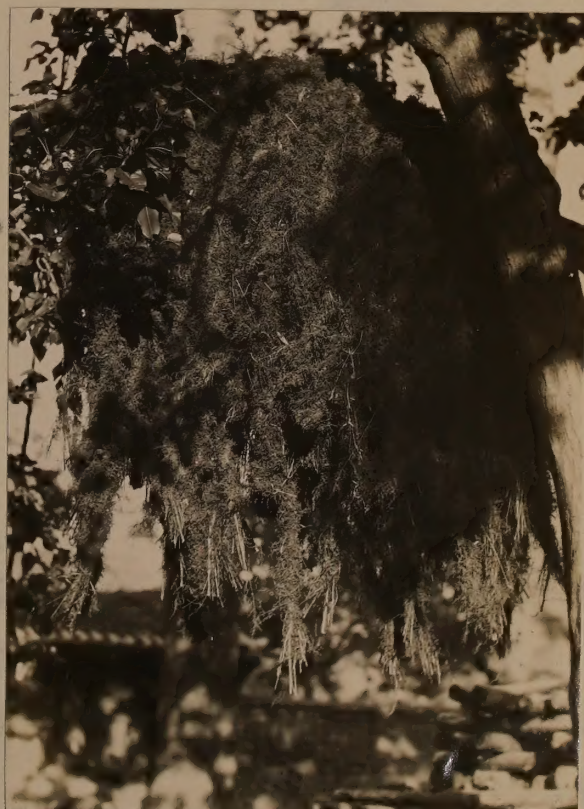


Negative #45846. Phaseolus sp. Bean. Fa (us) Sou, China.
View of flower spikes of a rampant running bean. Flowers
pink to lavender; very ornamental.

Negative #45847. Undetermined.

Twisted ropes of a weed which
when dried in this way is
burned to drive mosquitoes
from Chinese homes.

Herbarium specimens #7224.





Negative #45848. Leapedeza sp. Fa Hua Ssu, China.

A nearby picture of flowering branches of leapedeza in nature. See pictures #45849 and 45850.



Negative #45849. Leapedeza sp. Fa Hua Ssu, China.

A nearby view of a beautiful pink flowered leapedeza.

No seed was available at this date. See pictures #45848 and #45850.



Negative #45850. Lespedeza bicolor (perhaps). Pa Hua Ssu.

A nearby picture of what we take to be Lespedeza bicolor on a mountain side. The pink and white colored flowers were grand.

5878



Negative #45751. Landscape. To the sun, Chikla, China.
This view was taken from the northwest of the pagoda and temple
looking northeast. The top of the temple pagoda can be seen
almost to the extreme left of the picture.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Thursday, September 18, 1930.
 Sulgen, Chosen.

We left early in the morning for the Sulgen Experiment Station where we met Dr. Nagai, plant breeder of the station.

The principal work at the station with soybeans consists of developing pure strains from native Korean varieties through selection and hybridization. The variety test is made up of about eighty varieties selected from more than one thousand samples of native Korean, Japanese and Manchurian sorts.

We were taken out to the experimental plots by Dr. Nagai and had an opportunity of seeing the grown varieties which we missed last season due to the lateness of our arrival in Chosen. In the variety test some excellent varieties were observed ranging from 3-4½ feet high and very prolific. Especially interesting and promising were the Chotan and Orusan, selections from native Korean varieties.

In the selection tests, many hundred individual plant selections were being grown in 30 inch rows, the plants about 8 inches apart in the row. Dr. Nagai tries to have fifty plants per individual plant selection. In planting a seed is dropped every eight inches so there is no thinning to do. There were many very promising selections but all of the grain type.

During the spring, Dr. Nagai received a full set of named American varieties from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Each variety was given about two rods and with the exception of the very early sorts were showing up exceptionally well. The Harbinsoy (S.P.I. 54906) placed in the U. S.

farmers' hands in 1927 looked to be the best and was highly spoken of by Dr. Nagai. The varieties ranging in maturity from 115-130 days appear to be best under Korean conditions in this section.

After looking over the experimental plots we went to the farming section west of the station. Soybeans were grown in rows with susu (sorghum) and perilla, and with millet and susu. All of the crops are planted on beds 3-4 feet wide. In the planting of susu, millet and soybeans, the soybeans are sown first, right after barley harvest (about the 20th of June). The beans are sown in hills (4-6 plants per hill), four across the bed, 8-12 inches apart. At the same time susu plants 24-30 inches high, are transplanted in a row in the center of the bed at intervals of about 8 feet - 4-5 susu plants per hill. Hills of millet - 4-6 plants per hill - are planted midway the susu hills. In many fields perilla was planted in place of the millet. Perilla is grown quite extensively in this section. Very few mung beans/are grown in this region in comparison with the planting of these crops in northern Korea. Soybeans are grown in mixture with many other crops such as cotton, cucumbers, upland rice and melons.

The station is doing a very large amount of work with paddy and upland rice. In the study of rice plant diseases, Dr. Nagai found that the number of stoma per leaf bore a direct correlation to the resistance of the plant to disease. The most susceptible plants had the largest number of stoma per plant.



Negative #45852. Soja max. Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.

Plot of "Koshu" a native Korean variety of soybeans in the variety test at the Suigen Experiment Station.



Negative #45853. Soja max. Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.

Field of soybeans, millet and susu (sorghum) on a farm near Suigen.



Negative #45854. Glycine max. Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.
Plot of "Chotan" a native Korean variety, fully mature at
the Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station. This variety
is an excellent grain sort and is extensively grown in the
Chotan region.



Negative #45855. Glycine max. Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.
Soybeans and susu (kaoliang) planted in beds about 4 feet
wide. Bean hills (4-6 plants per hill) about 10" apart and
four across the bed. Each row of four hills about 21" apart.
The sorghum (susu) is transplanted when about 30" high about
every 8 feet in the center of the bed.



Negative #45856. Soja max.
Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.
Dr. Nagai, plant breeder of
the Suigen Agri. Exper. Sta.
showing the growth of the
"Harbinsoy" (S.P.I. 54906 -
American variety) under
Korean conditions.



Negative #45857. Soja max. Soybean. Suigen, Chosen.
Dr. Nagai (on right) in a plot of the "Orusan" variety of
soybeans at the Suigen Agricultural Experimental Station.
This appears to be one of the most promising varieties for
the Keijo section.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Friday, September 19, 1930.
 Fa Hua Ssu enroute to Nankou,
 Chihli, China.

We were up and had breakfast early this morning to be in readiness for our twenty odd mile donkey trip to Nankou. We left Fa Hua Ssu about eight o'clock with seven donkeys, three donkey boys and ten pieces of official luggage.

On rounding the curve in going over the first low hill, the Temple of Fa Hua Ssu with its seven pagodas was lost to view, but pleasant memories of visits there in 1924-26, and on this trip, will remain even though the pagodas, small temple buildings and their lovely setting at the base of Silver Mountain have faded from our view.

Shortly after passing the village of Hailzu we secured seed of an undetermined herbaceous flowering plant of which herbarium specimens were sent in from Manchuria by D. & D. in 1925-26. The large bright yellow flowers are very showy and attractive. If this plant has not already been introduced it should prove to be valuable in our herbaceous borders. This seed goes in under our field number 7226, and next season we hope to see it blooming at Bell, Maryland, one of the Department's Plant Introduction Gardens.

Along the trail over ridges and mountains and through the valleys where the farmers were busily engaged in the harvest of their crops, was interesting and much enjoyed.

There was a wealth of Campanula, Lespedeza in variety, wild daisies and attractive small flowering wild chrysanthemums along the trail and on the mountain side, and these with the valley and mountain scenery were very much enjoyed.

We arrived at Ming Tombs (Yung Lo's) about 11:30 a.m. where we lunched and renewed acquaintances of the captain (in charge) and other attendance whom we had met on a previous visit.

The captain had ready for us a bag full of acorns from the two narrow leaved oak trees which we located when here before at Yung Ling's Tomb, the 8th Ming Emperor. We have given these acorns our field #7230. The captain also had for us a bag of the broad leaved oak seed which is growing in abundance in Yung Lo's Tomb as well as other Tombs. This we have numbered 7229. In addition to the acorns of the two kinds of oaks, the Captain had for us about a cattle of white pine seed, Pinus bungeana, our #7231 which he collected from trees growing in Yung Ling's Tomb at Ming Tombs.

After lunch we collected seed of the *Euonymus* we photographed in a corner of one of the balustrade about the Ancestral Hall. This was given our #7228.

We also collected seed of the white and lavender flowered *Melilotus*, the seed of the two colors are mixed and are under our #7227.

We arrived at Nankou at 4:15 p.m. in the afternoon, saddle sore, tired and dusty, but were soon refreshed with tea and a little later a bath.

We collected here at Nankou, seed of at least one creeping small leaved *Lespedeza*, #7232. We think, however, that there may be two species or varieties and are putting in two herbarium specimens.

Tomorrow we go on up to the Great Wall where we hope to find seed of some interesting legumes.



Negative # 45757. Farm Threshing scene. Curious from Ming Tanks
 to Hankow, Chihli, China. Farmers' Threshing grounds at the
 side of a river just outside the village of the Ping Chuang.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, September 19, 1930.
Seoul (Keijo), Chosen.

In the morning we first went to the large central Korean market to look over the vegetables, grain and fruit sections:

Vegetable section:

Radishes (2 or 3 varieties).
Crown daisy.
Spinach.
Chinese cabbage.
Mushrooms (many species).
Peppers (green and red).
Soybean sprouts.
Mung bean sprouts.
Fern shoots.
Green vegetable soybeans.
Green pea pods.
Asparagus bean pods.
Tomatoes.
Squash (many kinds).
String beans.
Sweet potatoes (4 kinds).
White potatoes.
Egg plant.
Cucumbers.
Burdock roots.

Fruit section:

Pears (several varieties).
Apples (several varieties).
Persimmons (many varieties).
Jujubes.
Grapes (3 or 4 varieties).
Chestnuts (several kinds).
Pine nuts.

Grain section:

Millet.
Adzuki beans.
Susu (sorghum).
Mung beans.
Soybeans.

Persimmons are coming in the market in great abundance and include many varieties. Many varieties of soybeans were noted but only one of any special interest, a very small

round yellow sort with a black hilum.

After the visit to the Central Market, we visited the East and West Markets and found about the same products.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the Royal Botanic Gardens; we found nothing with the exception of an iris that we had not gathered seed of last fall.



Negative #45859. Soja max. Soybean. Keijo, Chosen.

Bundles of green vegetable soybeans at stand in Korean market.



Negative #45860. Soja max. Soybean. Keijo, Chosen.

Bundles of green vegetable soybeans at vegetable stand in Korean market.



Negative #45861. Soja max. Soybean. Keijo, Chosen.
Korean Grain Market showing bags of different varieties of
soybeans in front of a grain merchant's store.

Negative #45862. Soja max.
Soybean. Keijo, Chosen.
Korean farmer with bundles of
green vegetable soybeans on
pack at Keijo Korean
Market.



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
September 20, 1930, Saturday.
Nankou & Chinglungchiao, China.

While we were at breakfast this morning we heard fragmentary rumors of excitement and commotion in Peiping, over the fact that the Shansi troops were evacuating Peiping and that it would be taken over by the Mukden troops.

We also learned that traffic on the railway from Peiping to Kalgan, which passes through Nankou, was demoralized and that the train arriving at Nankou about 10 a.m., which we planned to take up to Chinglungchiao, to the Great Wall, had been abandoned and probably only military troop trains would be operated. As a result, we planned to go up the 15 miles by donkey. However, by the time we were able to round up enough donkeys to take us and our luggage to Chinglungchiao, the station agent sent word to Mr. Liu that they were sending up a freight and that we could go in the caboose, which we did.

We reached Chinglungchiao about noon. Knowing the station master, Mr. Liu made arrangements for us to stay in one of the rooms at the station.

Shortly after our arrival Liu and Yen had our lunch, which we brought from the hotel at Nankou, spread out on the table. We were hungry and enjoyed it very much, and by one o'clock we were on our way to the Great Wall, about three-quarters of a mile above the station.

While we were at lunch several troop trains pulled in and out of the station.

On the Wall, and in its vicinity we secured seed and herbarium specimens of quite a number of plants we had located on our first trip to the Wall.

About dark we returned to the station with a nice lot of material. The herbarium specimens we got written up and in press and the seed written up and put away.

After a nice hot supper, which after a rather strenuous day was much enjoyed, we all retired.

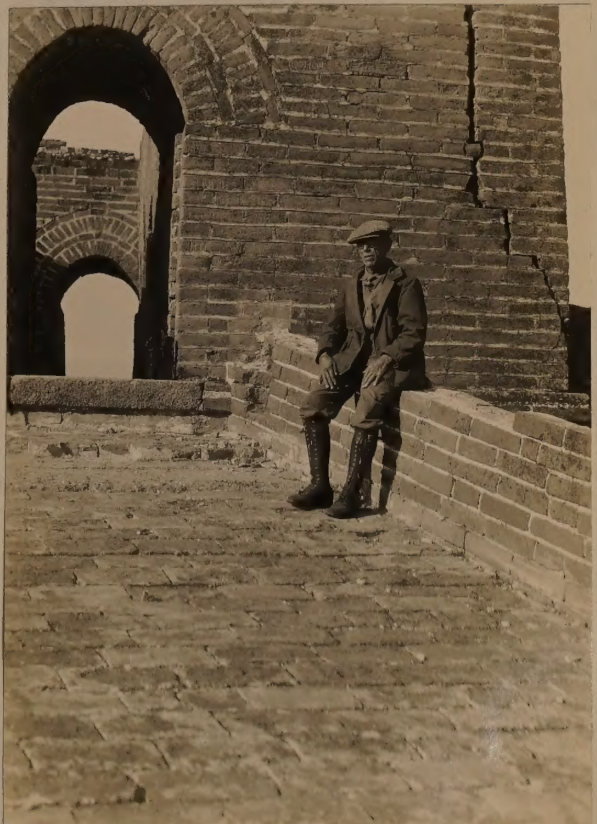
Throughout the day and all during the night troop trains of soldiers, mules, equipment and supplies, continued every few hours, to pull into and out of the station, but not a passenger train went north from Peiping. One, however, passed to the south during the night.

Such of the photographs made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #45863. Chrysanthemum sp. At the base of the Great Chinese Wall above Chinglungchiao, Ry. Station. This was a wonderfully attractive cluster of wild chrysanthemums with a delicate light pink color and golden yellow centers, well worthy of introduction.

Negative #45864. Great Wall of China at Nankou Pass.PH. Dorsett meditating over the possibilities and impossibilities of making a trip along the top of this remarkable wall, from one end to the other, a distance of some 1500 miles.





Negative #45865. Landscape, Great Wall of China. On the Great Wall of China above Chinglungchiao, Ry. Sta, where one leaves the train to visit the wall. Carried back many years in memory to when this wonder was built.



Photograph # 45766. Landscape. From about the end of the lookout
 tower to the left in approaching the third wall from Shinglung chiao
 by the. Looking almost south. For a better view of the wall to the left,
 see picture # 45777. This wall is something like 1500 miles long,
 20 to 50 feet in height and about 16 feet in the clear on top.



Negative #45767 San Diego. Great Wall above Nanhai.
View from almost the same position that #45766 was taken but in
this case the sweep of the land was south and easterly. A portion of
the wall ascending to the Lookout Tower from where the picture was taken,
is seen in this view. We think there is really a remarkable view and gives
a very good impression of the wonderful wall.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, September 20, 1930.
Seoul (Keijo), Chosen.

We went in the morning by street car to the city limits and then took a bus to Tokusan which is in a valley region and we found largely devoted to truck crops. Radishes and Chinese cabbage predominated but we saw several large fields of burdock. For the first time we saw fields of buckwheat grown alone in beds. In this section and also in the hill sections bordering the valley, all crops are grown on beds about 3-4 feet wide and about 12 inches high. The upland rice beds are 6-10 feet wide.

No soybeans were found in the lowlands but when we came to the hill region we found soybeans planted with susu, perilla and millet. We also observed many rather small fields of peppers planted in beds with soybeans in hills on the edges of the beds. Several fields of upland rice were also seen with hills of soybeans between the beds and on the ends. We walked as far as Senyori where we took a bus back to Keijo.

After lunch we took a street car to Roryoshin and after crossing the river we went out in the hill and farming sections. Along the way we found a species of Lotus that we have not seen in Chosen. The plants were in bloom but the first crop of seed was nearly all shattered out. We succeeded in collecting a sample sufficient for trial purposes. The wild mung, wild adzuki and Cassia mimisoides were especially abundant.

One field of cotton, perilla and soybeans was observed.

Sesame was grown to some extent but scattered in with other crops. Cowpeas were seen in a number of cases but were always planted on the edges of fields of other crops.



Negative #45868. Soja max. Soybean. Tokusan, Chosen.

Soybeans planted between beds of upland rice.



Negative #45869. Soja max. Soybean. Tokusan, Chosen.

Perilla planted with soybeans on beds about 4 feet wide.

Perilla plants are about 4 feet apart and extend up center of bed.



Negative #45870. Boia max. Soybean. Tokusan, Chosen.
Mixed planting of soybeans, perilla and susu (sorghum).
Perilla is grown to a considerable extent in this region
with soybeans. The plantings are on beds about 4 feet wide.



Negative #45871. Boia max. Soybean. Tokusan, Chosen.
Soybeans grown on the edges and between pepper beds. Peppers
were grown quite generally in this section and always with
soybeans.



Negative #45872. Soia max & Coix lachryma. Soybeans & Job's Tears. Tokusan, Chosen. Soybeans and Job's Tears grown on the edge of a rice paddy.



Negative #45873. Fagopyron sp. Buckwheat. Tokusan, Chosen. Field of buckwheat grown on raised beds in river valley. Much buckwheat is grown in this section and usually by itself. The plants are in hills about 10 inches apart.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, September 21, 1930.
Chinglungchiao & Peiping,
Chihli, China.

We got into the field pretty early this morning so as to get an additional amount of seed of several species of lespedeza which we thought might be of interest and value.

While collecting this seed we found a variety of *Melilotus* #7255. It was found on the northern slopes of mountains. The plant is more or less shrubby with compound five small leaflet leaves, bright green above and silvery below. The seed pods closely resemble those of other *Melilotus* we have seen and collected seed of but are, in the green state, quite a bit larger. The flowers are pea shaped, small and white. It looks to be, at least the root, perennial, and numerous buds about the base of the stem indicate that if broken or cut off it would sprout readily from the base. It is an interesting find for us. We did not find ripe seed but collected some of the most mature, some of which we hope may ripen.

We also found growing in the same situations, a pea, #7254, known locally as "Mountain wild pea", and said to grow in crevices of rocks. We found one plant in such a situation. We succeeded in finding a few fairly ripe seed.

A combination freight and passenger train, enroute south to Peiping arrived at 1:40 o'clock and we got aboard with our ten pieces of official baggage and finally about 5:15 p.m. arrived at Hsi Chih Men Station outside the city wall where we found much confusion and excitement. The station was crowded with soldiers and their accoutrements. We called a cab from

the city and finally, about 7 o'clock, arrived at the Wagons-Lite Hotel, our headquarters.

The following are the names of the villages we passed nearby or directly through enroute from Tang Shan to Pa Hua Ssu: Niu Feng; Hsing Shou; Taan Tzu Ling; Niu Ti Ling; Hsia Chuang; Hung Men Tsun; Pa Hua Ssu. And from Pa Hua Ssu to Hankou: Hai Tae; Wan Pao Chuan; Sha Ling; Ming Tombs; Tai Ling Yuan; Hsiao Hung Men; Tai Ping Chuang; Lao Hung Chuang; Lung Hu T'ai; Hankou.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Sunday, September 21, 1930.

Seoul (Keijo) to Hailuo, Chosen.

We left Seoul at 9:05 a.m. and passed through an extensive section which we came through at night on our way down to Seoul. Some rather different methods of planting crop mixtures were observed in the region north of Hankou than we have seen elsewhere.

Soybeans on ridges 24 inches apart and millet planted in the furrows.

Soybeans on ridges 24 inches apart and buckwheat in the furrows.

Soybeans on ridges 24 inches apart and castor beans planted at intervals of about 8 feet along side of the soybean ridge.

Many excellent fields of soybeans alone were noted and in nearly all cases the leaves were all yellow. Millet has for the most part been harvested and much of the susu (sorghum), though neither of these crops are grown as extensively as around Keijo and northern Korea. In many millet and soybean

W. J. Morse's Notes (cont.)
Sept. 21, 1930.

fields, the millet had been harvested and the soybean, though not yet mature, were being cut to make ready for planting barley. In several places fields were being plowed and sown to barley.

Arrived in Holjo at 3:06 p.m.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, September 22, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We got to work early this morning. We first took our exposed negatives to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed, then went to work on cleaning and packing seed.

During the day we put up five boxes of seed to go by diplomatic pouch which leaves here Thursday, September 25, 1930.

After lunch we received a letter from W. J. Morse from Heijo, Chosen, also his field trip report and pictures from August 17 to September 15 inclusive.

We got his pictures and the ones we have made for the same period arranged and numbered. As Morse's negatives were not accompanied by prints we will get these to the Hartung Photo Shop as soon as possible to be printed for our quarterly report.

We wrote Mr. Morse in reply to his letter and suggested that he come to Peiping as soon as practicable after October 1, 1930, or he may be too late to see some of the field work with some of the varieties of soybeans grown hereabouts. In fact some of them are now being harvested.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, September 22, 1930.
Heijo (Pyongyang), Chosen.

In the morning, we had an "unusual" rain so thrashed out and cleaned seed of some legumes.

After lunch we went out to the Prefecture Seed and Nursery Farm. On the way we found mature seed of the wild soybean and collected a fair sized sample.

At the station we met the director, Mr. Shiramura, and asked concerning the harvesting of soybeans. He thought we would have a better chance of seeing the harvest of beans around Junsen, which is an extensive soybean section and is in a mountainous region. When soybeans are grown alone, the plants are allowed to become fully mature before harvesting.

After returning from the Seed and Nursery Farm we visited a soybean curd factory. In addition to selling bean curd this factory sells about five gallons of soybean milk daily during the summer months. This factory runs two stone grinders and used 4-5 bushels of dry beans daily. Various forms of fried bean curd are also sold by this factory. The same process of making bean curd and milk is used as on the Main Island. In the milk, however, less water is used, thus giving a higher quality of milk. The milk is used only by the Japanese and sells for 4 sen per bottle (5 bottles to the quart).

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
September 22, 1930.

Mr. F. J. Moras,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Moras:

I was delighted this morning to receive your letter of September 16th, also your report from August 17th to September 15th inclusive with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and panoramic photographs, all of which came through in good condition.

We returned late yesterday evening from a week's field trip into the region of Tang Shan, Pa Hua Ssu, Ming Tombs, Nankou and the Great Wall. We had excellent weather and altogether had quite a successful trip. We brought back some 85 numbers of seed and plant material, four or five of these are Lespedezas and three are Melilotus. One of the latter is different from anything we have seen. It is inclined to be shrubby, is small leaved, deep green above and in day-light silvery below. It is white flowered and has the largest unripe seed pods we have seen on any Melilotus. We secured plants with seed on them hoping that some of the seed may mature. This was gotten near the Great Wall. We secured quite a number of still pictures both 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 x 7 and panoramic views, which we hope will turn out all right.

Today we are putting up a number of parcel post packages for shipment to Washington. One of these contains our Quarterly Report ending June 30, 1930, and photographs for this quarter.

The season is progressing quite rapidly here and the farmers are making excellent headway in getting in their crops. Millet, corn and kaoliang have pretty well been harvested; mung and adzuki beans, as well as some of the earlier soybeans are being harvested.

We are delighted to know that you can come to Peiping about October first. We suggest that you do not postpone your visit any longer than is absolutely necessary after October first. I am requesting Mr. Liu to get the names and addresses of parties and firms in Peiping which make and handle soybean products.

9-22-30.

You may have noticed in the local papers that Peiping is more or less upset in connection with military activities. The Shansi troops are retreating from Tientsin and Peiping by the thousands and the Manchurian troops have, we understand, already begun to arrive in Tientsin and also Peiping. This apparently has not seriously interrupted conditions at Peiping except along the railroad arteries. We were somewhat interrupted in our plans at Hankou day before yesterday on account of practically no railroad traffic except military. However, we managed to get to the Great Wall on a local freight from Hankou en route to Kelgan.

I am wondering if you would like for me to make reservations here for you at the Wagons Lite Hotel? It is not perhaps the stylish or tourist hotel of Peiping, but we are pretty well satisfied with our accommodations and also with the food. If you prefer to go to the Grand Hotel de Peking, which I assume is somewhat more expensive than here, I will be glad to arrange for reservations for you there if you will let me know when you will arrive.

I am delighted to know that your work has been so satisfactory in Chosen. It looks as though by the time you wind up your work there, here at Peiping and vicinity, and put the finishing touches on at Dairen, that we will have accomplished something worth while in the investigations of the soybean industry of the Orient.

We are feeling fine and getting along fairly well with our work, and will be delighted to see you again when you reach Peiping. Perhaps when you get here we can determine definitely in regard to our plans for returning home and where we had better meet for the final run to what is known to all good Americans as "God's Country".

All at this end of the line join in kindest regards and best wishes to you and the family as well as to Mr. Suyetake. Please do not forget to bring him with you to Peiping. I feel sure that he will be interested in seeing this fascinating city and will be able to be of great assistance to you en route, and no doubt while here.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

BHD/ra.

Heijo, Chosen.
Sept. 16, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Am still in Chosen but am planning to leave within a few days as the soybeans in Manchuria are calling. The time spent in Chosen has been of the greatest value not only from the soybean standpoint but also from the wild legumes. Thus far we have collected 150 numbers of seed and plant material and have nearly filled the note books brought with data. We have two hundred feet of movie which we hope will turn out good. We expect to secure harvesting scenes within a few days as we saw several fields yesterday about fully mature. With these scenes the Korean soybean story will be complete. Am planning on making the Manchurian soybean story as complete as the Korean and the Japanese. I do not know how long it will take but I plan to stick it out.

I am sending you under separate cover 89 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ negatives and 12 panorama negatives taken in Korea. With the panorama package is the report from August 17 to Sept. 15 inclusive. I hope that they reach you safely and in good condition. Also in the panorama package are two subvoucher books which were sent me from Forage Crops. These are sent in response to your request received this morning. Thanks very much for the clippings which were enjoyed by all.

We have not seen much of Mr. Lutz as his school has just begun and since his return from the beach he has been busy making plans for the year. We have been in the field about every day and have combed the regions about here rather thoroughly.

Parcel post package #220 was sent from here containing between 7-8 lbs. of seed of *Zoysia pungens* var. *Japonica*. It was gathered by a Korean woman near Heijo and I felt the folks at Washington would be glad to obtain seed from this region.

In view of what you have said of the soybeans around Peiping and that perhaps I could learn something in that section, I think I will plan on going down the forepart of October and be with you three weeks or so. As I see the situation that would be my best time for I would like to see some of the Chinese fields and also see what products there are around Peiping. As I wrote you and also told you in Dairen, I want to make a thorough study of the soy bean oil industry in Manchuria. Most of the oil mills will be in operation by Nov. 1 and field plant operations will be past

so that I will be unhampered in making a complete study of storage, oil, oil cake and shipping.

I have had several letters from U. S. Exper. Sta. friends and they report that soybeans everywhere are doing fine in spite of the continued dry weather. This will be a big boost for the soy and will do much toward a greater increase in the oil industry. From all reports the oil mills have increased greatly this past season. So you can readily see that I will be expected to know all about the oil industry in Manchuria when I return. October is a little early for the oil industry and I think that this time would be best for the Peking visit as I would also like to get around in the farming sections a little with you. As I recall, Mr. Liu said there were not many products about Peking so that won't take much time. I wish you would let me know as soon as convenient if the October visit will find you home and suitable to get around the Peking district.

As when you left, I have no definite plans as to exact time of visits to places. I have only the soybean industry to push ahead and in this I am taking things as they come. This I find much better than in planning ahead for if plans are made it seems that always something bobs up and changes things about. In other words I work today and let the morrow take care of itself.

With kindest regards to all from all, I remain

Very truly yours,

(s) W. J. Morse,
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Tuesday, September 23, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Today we finished the packing of seven parcel post packages of seeds and herbarium specimens and took them over to the American Legation to be put into the diplomatic pouch which leaves Peiping on Thursday the 25th for the States.

After tiffin we went out to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven and collected an additional amount of seed of Lespedeza sp. #7171 and Astragalus sp. #7172. We also collected seed of a decumbent or more or less creeping Lespedeza sp. #7257. We also collected two fruits of a wild Cucumis sp. We sent in tubers of this wild yellow-flowered vine under #7044. See picture #45698.

These two fruits are about two inches long and an inch indiameter. They are of a pinkish red color striped with ten stripes of a deeper color, these look something like ribs extending from the stem to the blossom end.

The riksha boys said that the leaves of this vine are quite commonly used by the Chinese to spread about them when they retire to catch bed bugs. They collected a quantity of the leaves and took them home with them.

This is an interesting plant which may prove to be a very good ornamental vine and of interest to research investigators.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Tuesday, September 23, 1930.
 Ritsuri, Chosen.

We started in the morning for the hill and farming sections in the Ritsuri region to collect legumes and to

see if we could find any farmers harvesting soybeans. The farmers were busy cutting susu and placing it in large shocks to cure. Several fields of soybeans were observed and nearly all of the leaves had fallen. One field was noted that had been harvested yesterday. The farmers were tying the plants in bundles and hauling by ox cart to the farm. The beans are cut one day and hauled to the farm the next day.

In the farming section, mung bean pods in the mixed fields were being picked by women and children. The mung beans were nearly all mature and apparently all of the dull green type.

As we were passing some fields of susu we noted some farmers roasting something over a fire. Upon investigating we found they were roasting soybean plants and making their lunch of the green roasted soybeans.

Upon coming along the roads in the morning we saw the farmers going to market. Each cart had a bundle of green soybean plants. The green soybean plants are used extensively for feed at this season of the year.

During the course of the day, we collected seed of the following:

Lespedeza striata var. *Japonica*.
L. virgata.
L. tomentosa.
L. bicolor.
Trifolium lupinaster.
Eragrostis sp.
 Soja max. - 3 varieties.
Gossypium sp. (native cotton).



Negative #45874. Soia max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.

Korean farmer bundling harvested soybean plants for hauling to the farm yard. The plants were cut yesterday when fully mature. The seed is allowed to cure in the farm yard rather than in the field.



Negative #45875. Soia max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.

Ox cart loaded with bundles of mature soybean plants.

Plants cut yesterday and are hauled to farm yard to cure until threshed (November).



Negative #45876. Soja max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Ox cart loaded with bundles of mature soybean plants which
are to be carted to the farm yard for storage until threshed.



Negative #45877. Phaseolus aurens. Mung bean. Ritsuri,
Chosen. Close-up view of mixed planting of mung beans,
adsuki beans and buckwheat. This mixed planting is very
common in this section. The mung beans are now being
picked.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, September 24, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

We wrote a letter to Mr. Morrison relative to the seven parcel post packages of seed and plant material which was delivered to the American Legation yesterday for including in the diplomatic pouch scheduled to go forward tomorrow, September 25, 1930, to Washington.

We took some of our negatives and those received a few days ago from Mr. Morse, to the Hartung Photo Shop to be printed.

After tiffin we went to see what we could find in the way of plant material in the grounds of Coal Hill.

We were rewarded for this trip by getting seed of Alfalfa and a variety of Lespedeza which we do not recall having previously seen. We also found plants of a small leaved decumbent or creeping species of Lespedeza, green and in good shape, but it will be perhaps two weeks before the seed will be ripe enough to gather.

Today we received a letter from Joe, the first for some months, and we surely were glad to again hear from him. If there is one thing more than another that an agricultural explorer in a foreign field misses it is official letters from the Office at Washington.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, September 24, 1930.
 Junsen, Chosen.

We left on the morning train for Junsen which is in a mountain region and the center of a large section producing soybean seed. Near Shaninjo and for a short distance beyond

this station we observed farmers cutting not quite mature soybean plants in the millet-soybean fields. The bean plants were being removed (the millet had been harvested for some little time) in order to rit the ground for planting barley or wheat. As we approached Junsen we noted many fields being plowed and a few being sown to barley or wheat.

Around Junsen, we saw more soybean fields and fewer mixed plantings. A few fields were noted here and there of mixed plantings of perilla, susu, and soybeans. More perilla has been observed in the Junsen region than in any section we have visited about Heijo.

At Junsen, we went directly to the office of the Village Agricultural Society where we met the director. As yet, we were advised, no soybeans are ready for harvest in the Junsen region as crops are a little later than usual this season. From 70-80 per cent of the varieties grown in this region are improved varieties distributed by the Agricultural Society. The principal variety is the Heijo and the next in importance is the Oriarkon. Although both of these varieties have excellent seed they do not command as high prices as the native varieties. This is said to be due to the thick skin of the seed, a character in poor favor by manufacturers of soybean products such as tofu, miso and soy sauce. We were treated to some unusual weather during our stay as frequent hard showers fell at rather short intervals. However, we collected a nice lot of information on soybean production in this area from the director who seems to be quite a soybean man. Soybean harvest will not

begin before the middle of October so our chances of obtaining movies in this section of harvest scenes before leaving Korea are nil.



Negative #45878. Perilla sp. Perilla. Junsen, Chosen.
View of susu and perilla in field near Junsen. Perilla is quite generally grown in this mountain region but never alone. It is always grown with susu or with susu and soybeans.



Negative #45879. Soja max. Soybean. Junsen, Chosen.

View of a mixed planting of perilla, susu (sorghum) and soybeans. This mixed planting is quite common in this mountain section.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, September 25, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked today on changing herbarium blotters, writing up notes and in getting supplies and equipment ready and packed for a trip into the field of a week or such a matter.

We plan to go first to Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, to see if the seed of the shrub at Cheng Kuo Sou Temple is ripe, and also to get seed of other interesting plants we previously located in that region.



Negative #45880. Astragalus sp. A nearby view of a well seeded plant in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. A nice lot of seed of this species was secured and sent in under our #7172. It looks promising.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, September 25, 1930.
Chuwa, Chosen.

We again started our search for harvest scenes in the Chuwa region. On the train we met one of the agricultural engineers of the Heijo Agricultural Society. Upon arrival at Chuwa, he took us to the village market to learn if any soybeans were being harvested in the immediate sections. We were advised that the farmers were beginning to harvest beans in the Shogen region, which is about 45 miles distant from Chuwa and rather a difficult region to get to. The first beans of the season were brought from Shogen yesterday to Chuwa's Farmers' Market Day. It was said that we could find bean harvesting nearer and in a more accessible section.

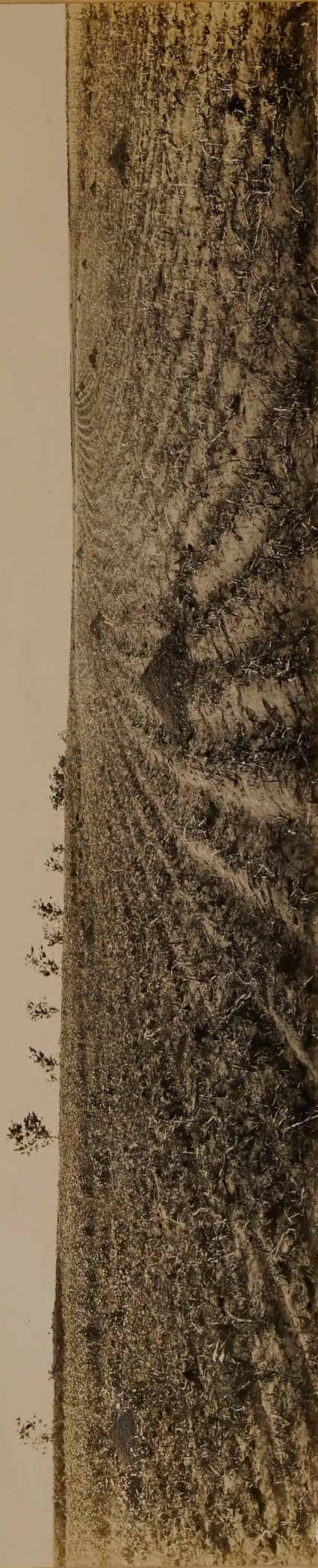
It was thought best to take the road through the farming section toward Rikiho. Although we passed many excellent fields of soybeans, it will be from 2-3 weeks before they are ready for harvest. Mung beans in the mixed plantings were being picked. The pods are dried on mats, flailed out and then the seed placed on mats and dried in the sun. We observed immature soybean plants being harvested in the soybean-millet fields. Along the way, seed was collected of Trifolium lupinaster and Lespedeza striata var. Japonica.

After returning to Heijo we visited one of the market places where Farmers' Market Day was being held. We observed nothing new in the fruit and grain sections but in the vegetable stands we saw shelled green adzuki beans for the first time. Chinese cabbage, red peppers and sweet potatoes are coming on the market in great abundance. Several kinds of chestnuts were noted.



Negative #45881. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

General view of a soybean-millet field. The millet has been harvested and the soybeans will be harvested whether fully mature or not by October 1, to plant wheat. The piles of soil are compost used as fertilizer for the wheat.



negative # 45252. Large mont. Chuvos, Chosen.
 General view of a field of soybeans and millet after harvesting, showing piles
 of compost to be used for fertilizing the wheat which will be sown about
 the first of October. The wheat is sown in furrows and the following
 May soybeans are planted on the ridges between the rows of wheat.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China,
September 25, 1930.

Mr. Ou Yang,
Station Master,
Ching Lung Chiao,
China. P. S. Railway.

Dear Sir:

It was extremely kind of you to permit us to occupy a room at the station while doing agricultural exploration work in that region last week. By means of this cooperation our work was materially assisted and we were able to accomplish very much more than otherwise would have been possible.

As a token of our appreciation of your hospitality and kindness we beg of you to accept the accompanying package together with our best wishes for your future good luck and good health.

Again assuring you of our hearty appreciation of your kindness and cooperation, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

MEMORANDUM

Palmer, John
Department of State

Mr. C. C. Young,
Station Master,
Chicago and North
Western Railway.

Dear Sir:

It was extremely kind of you to permit us to occupy a room at the station while our expedition was in that region last season. It was of this cooperation our work was materially aided and we were able to accomplish very much more than otherwise would have been possible. As a token of our appreciation of your kindly and kindhearted help of you in making our journeying pleasant together with our thanks for your future good luck and good wishes. Again thanking you for our kind cooperation of your kindness and cooperation, I remain,
Very truly yours,

J. H. Palmer
Department of State

W. H. M.

Peiping, China,
September 25, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We returned late Sunday evening, September 21st, from a very pleasant and quite satisfactory field exploration trip into the region of Tang Shan, Fa Hua Ssu, Ming Tombs, Hankou and the Great Wall above Hankou.

We brought back some 85 field numbers of seeds and herbarium material and also a number of interesting pictures.

Among the lot are acorns from what we think are two distinct species of a broad leaved oak and two of narrow chestnut-like leaved varieties.

We got seed of a wide and narrow leaved species at Fa Hua Ssu which we think are different from the varieties of wide and narrow leaved species of which we secured seed at Ming Tombs.

We also secured seed of several species of Lespedeza and a wild mountain pea; also a wild Malus sp. from Fa Hua Ssu. Seedlings of this wild crab, growing on dry, rocky mountainsides, are used by the Chinese for stocks for their commercial apples and crabs. The introduction may be useful for this purpose at home, and also as a flowering ornamental in the spring and an ornamental fruiting plant in the fall and early winter, for the small bright red fruit, which are hard to pull off the branches, are quite attractive.

The foregoing are only a few of the interesting collection which were secured on this trip. Seed of a number of interesting plants seen, were not yet ripe and a later trip into the region will be necessary to get seed of such plants.

Monday morning we went to work putting up seed and other plant material for shipment to Washington with the result that yesterday afternoon, Tuesday, September 23rd,

we delivered seven parcel post packages to the American Legation to be included in the diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping Thursday, September 25, 1930, for Washington. The packages are all addressed to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson.

Number 7 and 8 contain herbarium specimens under field numbers as follows:

#7. 7024, 7027, 7072, 7092 inclusive. #'s 7103, 7104, 7106, 7110, 7113, 7116, 7118, 7121, 7123, 7124 and 7129.

#8. 7105, 7130, 7131, 5592, 5593, 5597, 5598, 7001, 7003, 7005, 7014, 7016, 7020, 7021, 7028, 7032, 7035, 7036, 7039, 7041, 7047, 7049, 7064, 7066, 7069, 7105, 7130, 7131.

Package # 9, contains our quarterly report for the quarter ending June 30, 1930. The original is for the office and the carbon copy for Mr. W. J. Morse. The negatives for the report are also included in this package.

Packages #'s 10, 11, 12 and 13 contain seed, in regard to which the following detailed notes, we hope, will prove of interest and possible value.

Undetermined. #5551. An additional amount of seed which we thought might make possible a more extensive trial and study of this leguminous plant.

Ricinus sp. Castor oil bean. #7099. The seed pods under this number were spineless. En route from Hankou to Ming Tombs, some 15 miles, we saw quite a number of plants bearing spineless pods.

Dorsett & Dorsett, in 1925-26 sent in a few seed from plants bearing spineless pods but only saw one plant of it then. We have only observed spineless seed pods on this trip to China in the region noted, and thought that a few seed from such plants might prove of interest for trial and study.

Asparagus sp. #7103. A small amount of seed secured in the grounds of Chao Ling Ming Tomb. It occurred to us that this wild asparagus, of which we only saw two plants, (in that region) might have ornamental possibilities or be of interest in plant breeding experiments.

Mycolological. #'s 7122, 7138, 7139, 7170. These specimens were collected because we felt sure that Mr. Stevenson would be interested in securing them from this region for his collection.

Heliotus sp. #'s 7124 and 7125. Each of these numbers

represent seed of the yellow flowered *Melilotus* collected from single plants. It occurred to us that such collections might prove to be interesting and valuable for trial and study.

#7126. Mixed seed of the yellow flowering variety collected from plants in the Temple of Agriculture Grounds.
 #7164. Mixed collection of seed of white and lavender tinged flowered *Melilotus*. This white and lavender flowered species is a shy seeder wherever we have seen it. It is also considerably later in ripening seed and as a rule the seed is brownish while that of the yellow flowered is usually black.
 #7179. This seed, of a yellow flowered *Melilotus*, collected at Tang Shan, appeared to us to be later blooming with longer flower spikes and somewhat larger and brighter yellow flowers than others we have seen.
 #7227. Seed of white and lavender flowered *Melilotus* collected at Hung Lo's Tomb at Ming Tombs.

These collections of *Melilotus* seed may prove of interest and value to workers in the Office of Forage Crops.

Prunus persica. #7128. Seed of a good sized saucer or flat peach. The fruit was purchased in the market and averaged 2½" across and about 1" thick. A few of the fruits were tinged with pink, especially at the base and peak. The fruit was free stone; flesh creamy white, and of excellent quality.

#7148. Seed from fruit of a cling stone saucer or flat peach purchased in the market and said to have come from Hual Lai, to the north of Hankou and the Great Wall. The fruit was larger and with somewhat more coloring than that under #7128. They measured, on an average, 3" in diameter and 1½ to 1¾" deep. Flesh, creamy white, firm and not nearly so good in quality as that under #7128. Mr. Gould of the Office of Pomological Investigations, we feel sure, will be interested in these two introductions.

Malva sylvestris. #7132. The above is the name we found on what we took to be a small flowered hollyhock, similar to one we sent in seed of from Japan. Secured in Botanical Garden. This seed was secured for research workers in the University of California.

Paeonia sp. #7134. Seed collected from practically all of 45 individual plants of tree peony growing in a bed at the Botanical Garden near Peking. Tree peonies are wonderfully ornamental plants in the Orient and should be more commonly met with in America.

This seed was secured for the specific purpose of trial in America, to see if a number of desirable forms may appear among the seedlings.

Malus sp. #7149. Seed of a fairly good sized red crab

purchased in the Peiping market. It is said to grow in Hsai Lai, north of Hankou and the Great Wall. The fruit are almost flat at the blossom end then taper toward the stem end.

We feared that we might not be able to secure sections of this peculiar and interesting crabapple and therefore purchased fruit and secured seed. We are in hopes that some of the seedlings may bear fruit true to type. Trees bearing such fruit might prove to be very ornamental and also valuable for plant breeding purposes.

Elaeagnus sp. #7156. This may prove to be of value as a showy fall fruiting shrub.

Phaseolus sp. #'s 7159, 7202, 7216, 7217, 7218. Seed under #7159 may prove to be of a wild mung bean. If so it will surely be of special interest. Seed of the other numbers are for the collection of the Office of Forage Crops.

Gampanula sp. #7160. A small quantity of seed of a small bell-shaped bright blue flowered herbaceous plant which, if not already in the States, may perhaps be an acquisition for herbaceous border flowering plants.

Datura sp. #7161, perhaps a cultivated form or species, and #7166 we think is a wild Chinese species. This seed was collected for Dr. A. F. Blakesley, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, New York.

Iris sp. #7163. Seed from an interesting, heavily seeded plant in one of the beds at the Summer Palace. Its fruitfulness is the principal reason for our collecting the seed. After we were told that it bears yellow flowers, we question if this plant, which looked to us like iris, may not be Hemerocallis.

Celtis sp. A small quantity of seed of a rather attractive low growing species of Celtis which bears almost round clusters of mostly four-seeded fruits, which are green when unripe and on ripening change to yellow then reddish brown.

Seed of this Celtis was sent in by D. & D. from Pa Hsu Ssu in 1924-26. It is worthy of trial as an ornamental and for rockeries.

Quercus sp. perhaps acuticarpa. #7168. Seed of this rather narrow long leaved oak were collected from good sized trees 18" or more in diameter and about 30 feet in height on the mountain sides at Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills. It is an attractive species and worthy of trial in the States.

#7169. These acorns are from large broad leaved oaks growing in the same localities. The trees are quite large,

18" or more in diameter and have rather broad spreading heads. This species is also worthy of trial at home.

Pinus bungeana. #7231. Seed of the famed white-bark pine of China. Seed collected from trees in the grounds of Yung Ling, King Tomb. We should have more of this white pine scattered throughout the United States.

Deutzia sp. #'s 7184 and 7189. #7184. This seed was collected at Fa Hua Ssu on decomposed granitic soil in exposed situations and quite probably is identical with 7189 which was collected along the trail en route from Tang Shan to Fa Hua Ssu. Plants from which both lots of seed were collected were heavily seeded and apparently are very free flowering. Coming from that region may result in their being somewhat hardier than species we now are growing.

Vigna sp. #'s 7200 and 7220. Cowpeas which were collected at Fa Hua Ssu on rather dry decomposed granitic soil. They are for the collection of the Office of Forage Crops.

Mumulus sp. #7250. Seed of a wild hop collected at the railway station of Ching Lung Chiao, China, near the Great Wall. This introduction may prove valuable as a coarse vine to cover pergolas and also for use in plant breeding experiments.

We trust that this shipment reaches its destination in good condition.

Second sheet inventory cards for the above material go forward under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.
Diet. 9-24-30.

E. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Friday, Sept. 26, 1930.
 Peiping & Pa Ta Chu,
 Chihli, China.

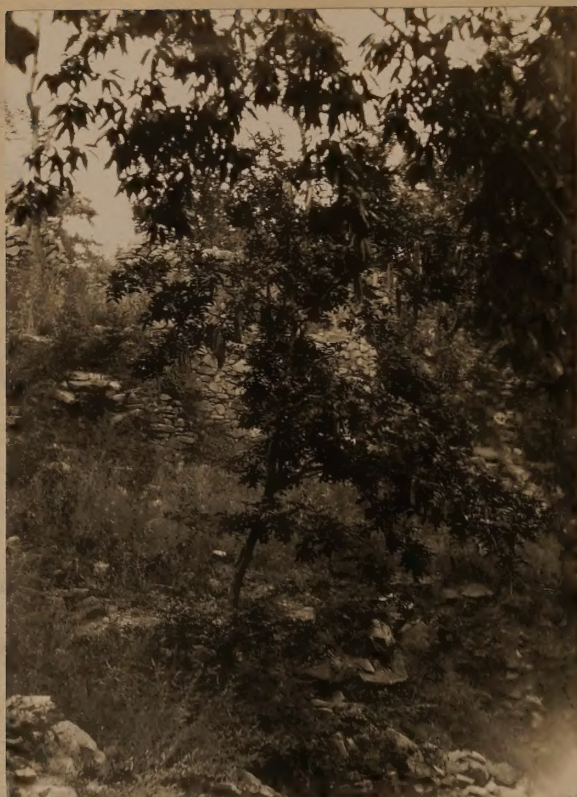
Today we got off a letter of thanks to Dr. E. H. Clay of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Changli, for his kindness to us early in September when we visited Changli, and also for his kindness in letting us use his home for the two days we were there.

We then packed our supplies and equipment for a week's field trip. After tiffin we loaded all of our belongings, 10 official packages, into an auto and at 2:00 p.m. left Peiping for Pa Ta Chu in the Western Hills.

We arrived at the Western Hills Hotel about 2:45 and after getting located, secured donkeys and rode up to Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple to see the priest Kuan Kuang and also to get seed, if ready, of the soap pod tree which we photographed when here more than a month ago. We also wanted to see if the seed of the unknown shrub in the temple court was ripe.

The seed of the shrub is still green, but we secured seed of the soap pod tree, it is #7027. The priest told us of a tree further up the mountain which bears much broader and longer pods, so we went on up and got seed of this young tree. They are about 1" broad and 9" to 10" long, #7263.

From here we went over to Shih Tzu Wo Temple where we secured a small amount of seed of *Cotinus coggygia*, #7022. This shrub to small tree resembles in appearance *Pistacia vera*. The foliage of some of the plants are beginning to show wonderful colors of green, pink, orange and red. We secured specimens and hope that in drying they will retain their beautiful colors.



Negative #45883. Sapindus sp. (?) Soap pod. On the mountain side above the Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple at Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills. Seed pods from this tree measured ten inches. We secured seed and it goes in under our #7263.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, September 26, 1930.
Ritsuri, Chosen.

We took the 9:00 a.m. bus for the Ritsuri farming section to search for soybean harvesting. When we arrived at the Hippon Sugar Beet Farm, we thought it would be a good plan to see the director to see if he could give some information as to places where we might see soybean harvesting. The director was met coming from the farm on his way to Heijo and he stated that a large field of soybeans was being harvested by some Korean tenant farmers nearby.

Upon arriving at the field we found several Koreans cutting or rather breaking soybean plants. The plants are left for harvest until fully mature. In harvesting a long handled knife with short curved blade is used and the plants are bent over the edge of the blade and snapped off instead of being cut off. Conditions were excellent for movie and still pictures, and several harvesting scenes were taken. With these pictures, we now have the complete story - movie and still - of the Korean soybean industry.

After this, we left the farm for the main road to walk toward Heijo until the bus overtook us. Farmers were quite busy plowing the land and planting wheat and barley. We visited one of these fields and found small piles of compost soil distributed along the sides of the field. In examining the piles we found that wheat was mixed in with the finely pulverized compost. The land was thrown in ridges and a man with a basket of the wheat-soil mixture was dropping handfuls about every ten inches in the furrows. Another man with a

stick was kicking the soil from the side of the ridges with his feet to cover the grain. It was found that 8-12 grains of wheat were dropped with every handful of soil.

In the spring, (about the middle of May) soybeans are sown in hills along the ridges between the wheat rows. Following the soybeans, the ground is left fallow during the winter and in the spring (the latter part of April), millet is sown on ridges. About the first of June soybeans are planted in hills - anywhere from 8-25 feet apart - along side of the millet ridge.

As we were going along the road, we met Mr. Lutz with his Korean assistant on their way to the sugar beet farm to purchase rye seed. We went along with them and then returned stopping at various places to look over crops or collect seed. In a mixed planting of buckwheat, mung beans and adsuki beans, we selected three varieties of mung beans, one of which was a large glossy seed and appeared promising as a sprouting bean. Seed was also collected of two species of grass which we found mature for the first time.



Negative #45884. Soia max.
Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Close-up view of Korean boy
with harvesting knife used in
harvesting soybeans. The
mature bean plants are broken
over the blade instead of
being cut off.

Negative #45885. Soia max.
Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Old Korean farmer harvesting
soybeans. The plants which
are fully mature are broken
over the edge of the sickle
blade rather than cut off.





Negative #45886. Sola max.
Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Close-up view of Korean
farmer breaking off mature
soybean plants over blade
of harvesting knife.



Negative #45887. Sola max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.
Close-up view of Korean man and woman harvesting soybeans
by breaking the plants over the blade of sickle or harvest-
ing knife.



Negative #45888. Sola max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.

Korean farmers harvesting soybeans with sickles. The mature plants are broken over the blade rather than cut off.



Negative #45889. Sola max. Soybean. Ritsuri, Chosen.

Bundles of mature soybean plants stacked in farm yard.

Large stack in background is made of bundles of millet straw.



Negative #45890. Triticum vulgare. Wheat. Ritsuri, Chosen. Close-up view of pile of finely pulverized compost with wheat seed mixed in for planting. One handful of this mixture (containing about 10 grains of wheat) is dropped every 10 inches in a furrow.



Negative #45891. Triticum vulgare. Wheat. Ritsuri, Chosen. Close-up view of Korean farmer sowing wheat. Compost soil (finely pulverized) is mixed with wheat grains. A handful of this mixture is dropped in the furrow about every 10 inches. About 10 grains of wheat are in each hill.



Negative #45892. Triticum vulgare. Wheat. Ritsuri, Chosen. Korean farmer kicking soil from ridges to cover wheat planted in hills in the furrows. About 10 grains of wheat to hill and hills about 10 inches apart.



Negative #45893. Panicum italicum. Millet. Ritsuri, Chosen. Cutting off heads of millet plants in Korean farm yard. The heads are dried in the sun for a few days and then threshed out.



Vegetation # 45794. Scirpus maritimus. Kitarini, Chocoma.

General view of Kitarini farmers harvesting Scirpus near Kitarini. The stems or stalks are broken by bending over the blade of the sickle.

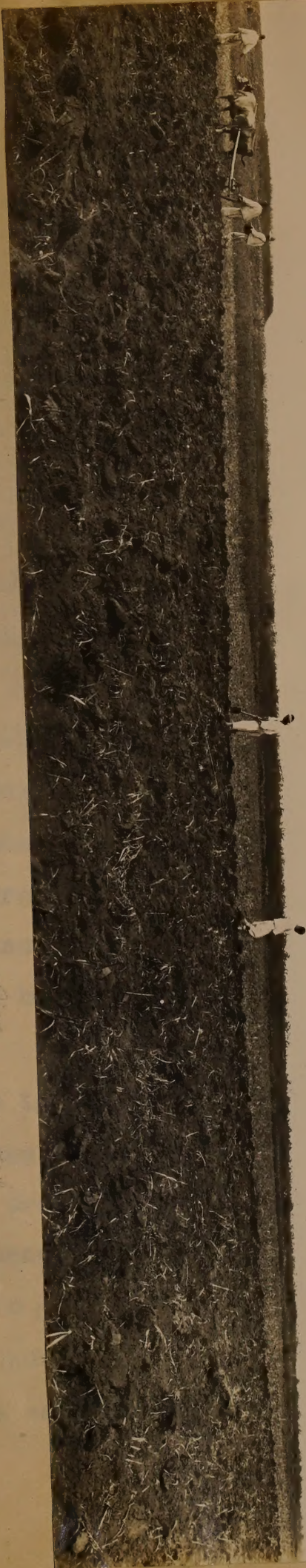


Figure #45795 Eastern meadows. Wheat. Plateau, Chocoma.
 These farmers planting wheat in a plowed field. The wheat
 is mixed with freely plowed corn and hand-picked. The wheat is dropped
 about 20 inches in furrows about 21 inches apart. The grain is covered
 by kicking sand from the ridge between the furrows. About 100 grains of
 wheat are dropped at every handful.

E. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Saturday, September 27, 1930.

Chieh Tai Scu Temple, 7:30 P.M.

This is a fine place and the largest temple we have thus far visited. It is well up on the mountain side and is surrounded by various species of trees.

We left the Western Hills Hotel about 8:00 o'clock this morning and after more than a half day's tramp with our seven donkey train, for the most part through the valley or skirting the hills, we arrived here at the temple about two o'clock.

There is a climb, and a pretty stiff one at that, from the valley up to the temple, all over what is called in China, a paved road.

There are large temple buildings and numerous other buildings here in the temple compound. In one of the buildings we saw what we were told was the bed of the 10th Ming Emperor. It is an elaborate affair covered with gilt dragons.

The court yards contain some very large Japanese locust and pine trees, both the white barked pine and the ordinary one.

One species of white pine is said to be about 900 years old. It has nine large branches and is locally known as the "Nine Dragon Pine". At about two feet above ground it measures 228 inches in circumference. We secured a small amount of seed from this tree. It was given our #7283. Tomorrow we will try to get one or two good pictures of this interesting tree, but will not be able, on account of its location, to show the entire tree.

We observed that the priests here use rosaries or beads made of small walnuts. One of the young priests showed us the trees. After seeing them and finding a nut or two we feel quite sure it is Juglans manchurica but the nuts are smaller than any we have seen. We later secured a few from a boy at the temple. They go in under #7285.

During the day we managed to get all told, 20 numbers of seed. Tomorrow we hope to get seed of several interesting things about the temple and temple grounds.

We are quite comfortable in one of the guest rooms here at the temple.



Negative #45896. Landscape. A portion of the D. & H. Expedition crossing the Hun River, near the village of Ssu Tao Chiao, Chihli, China, just before reaching the west bank of the river.



Negative #45897. Landscape. A portion of the Dorsett and Morse Agricultural Expedition in the ferry just before pushing off for the west bank of the Hun River.



Negative #45898. Lunch time. Open air Chinese lunch room at the village of Seu Tao Chiao, Chihli, China. A portion of the D. & M. Agricultural Expedition are eating tiffin, and by some, at least, it is being enjoyed, especially by the natives.

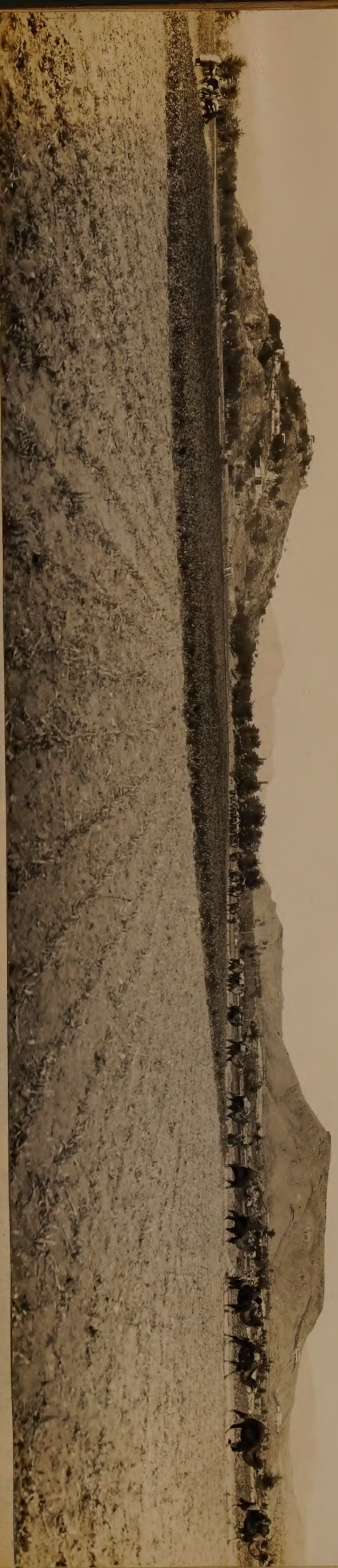


Negative #45899. Soia max. Soybeans. Near the village of Sau Tao Chiao, Chihli, China. Soybeans prematurely harvested in small piles to dry. Presumably the early harvest of the beans is to enable the farmers to prepare the land and plant wheat.

Negative #45900. Clematis sp.

Along the route from Pa Ta Chu to Chieh Tai Su. A nearby picture of the fluffy feathery seed heads of a small leaved wild Clematis. Seed from plants like this was sent in under our #7265.





neg. #45901

landscape.

Near and near

Panorama picture showing cut-over recent field in foreground, a field of
 peonies, in the extreme left background, mountains
 in the background + on the right a canyon of canals bordered with coal.
 The canal are reserved for Beijing

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Saturday, September 27, 1930.

Holjo, Chosen.

During the very early morning hours rather a severe electrical and rain storm, the worst we have experienced since coming to the Orient. Up until about noon we had frequent showers. The various legume seeds which we have had drying out were threshed and cleaned. Our seed and herbarium material were packed and sent by express to Dairen, Manchuria.

After lunch, we visited Korean Farmers' Market Day at the Daidomon Gate. One of the most notable things was the abundance of shelled green soybeans and adzuki beans being sold as green vegetable beans. Soybean sprouts are now coming on the market, very few being noted in previous visits to market places.

The following products were noted on sale by the farmers:

1. Lotus root.
2. Burdock root.
3. Shelled green adzuki beans.
4. Shelled green soybeans.
5. Fresh mung bean sprouts.
6. Boiled mung bean sprouts.
7. Spinach.
8. Pickled young fern shoots.
9. Turnips.
10. Radishes.
11. Squash (several varieties).
12. White potatoes (two varieties).
13. Sweet potatoes (four varieties).
14. Cabbage.
15. Full grown Chinese cabbage.
16. Cucumbers.
17. Ginger roots.
18. Green vegetable soybeans (on plants).
19. Peppers (red and green).
20. Soybean curd (small blocks).
21. Pears (3 or 4 varieties including wild pear).
22. Peaches (3 or 4 varieties).
23. Apples (several varieties).
24. Chestnuts (2 or 3 varieties).
25. Green corn.



Negative #45902. Solia max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
View of green soybeans (shelled) on sale at small
farmer's stand. Market Day.



Negative #45903. Solia max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen. (over)

Korean farm woman on Market Day with bundle of green vegetable soybean plants and shelled green soybeans in large basket and shelled green adzuki beans in gourd.



Negative #45904. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
Korean woman buying soybean sprouts from Korean farm
woman on Farmers' Market Day.



Negative #45905. Lespedeza bicolor var. Japonica. Heijo, Chosen. Korean baskets made from the stems of Lespedeza.



Negative #45906. Brassica sp. Chinese cabbage. Heijo, Chosen. Korean pack with Chinese cabbage on Farmers' Market Day. This cabbage is used extensively in making a native Korean dish "Kimchi".

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, September 28, 1930.
Chieh Tai Ssu Temple,
Chihli, China.

This temple, where we arrived yesterday evening and have spent the day, is quite a delightful place to spend a few days.

We expected sunshine this morning and when retiring last night determined that the first thing we would do this morning would be to make a few pictures, but when we got up this morning it was cloudy and dark and has practically remained so all day.

We put off the picture making until our return for tiffin thinking it might be better at that time. We climbed the mountain to the south of the temple and were successful in getting seed of quite a number of interesting plants. We secured seed of two *Deutzias*, the same, we think, which we have secured at other places. They were given our #7286 and 7287. We also secured two species of what we take to be *Caragana* sp., they were numbered 7288 and 7294. A *syrringa* with seed not yet ripe, #7297, and very ripe seed from a plant near one of the large temple buildings, #7299. This plant is said to be very old and to bear white flowers. We also got seed of an *Acer* sp. #7295, (maple) with three to five, more commonly five, pointed leaves. We also got a nice lot of an undetermined tree, (perhaps a variety of Iron Wood) #7298. The natives about here call this tree "Mountain elm".

After tiffin, although the light conditions were little better than they were in the morning, we tried several 5 x 7 pictures along the main walk of the temple court and also of

the fine large specimen of white barked pine of which we have secured a few seed.

We spent most of the afternoon writing up the seed and herbarium specimens collected today. It has been cloudy and rather cool all day.

We plan to leave here about eight o'clock in the morning for Tan Chou Ssu Temple and will likely remain there until Wednesday morning when we expect to return to our headquarters in Peiping.



Negative #45907. Landscape. Chien Tai Ssu Temple in the Western Hills. View from above the temple showing some of the more important buildings and some of the country beyond.



Negative #45908. Temple court at Chieh Tai Sau. Chihli, China. View from the south gate of a portion of a long court in the temple grounds. Just back of the two large tablets near the old leaning pine is one of the main temple buildings. This is a delightfully beautiful temple where we spent two days collecting seeds and plant material.

Negative #45909. Pinus bungeana. White barked pine. Chieh Tai Ssu Temple, Western Hills, Chihli, China. A rather distant view of the largest white barked pine we have thus far seen in China. At about two feet above the ground it measures 228 inches in circumference. It has 9 large branches and is called the "9 Dragon Pine". We collected a few seed from this tree, they are under our #7283. This tree is reported to be more than 900 years old. See #45910.





Negative #45910. Pinus bungeana. Chieh Tai Seu Temple.
 A fairly nearby view of the southeast side of the 900
 year old Nine Dragon Pine. Meditating as to what may
 have transpired here since this 900 year old tree was
 planted. See picture #45911.

Negative #45911. Pinus bungeana. White barked pine.

View of the 900 year old Nine Dragon Pine from the north-east. See pictures #'d 45909-10-12. Admiring the beauty and grandeur of this wonderful old tree.





Negative #45912. Pinus bungeana. White barked pine.
 A nearby view of a portion of the 900 year old Nine Dragon
 Pine from a position to the south. It is truly a most
 wonderful and magnificent specimen. It does not, however,
 show as pure white a bark as the one at Tan Chou Sau, #45933.

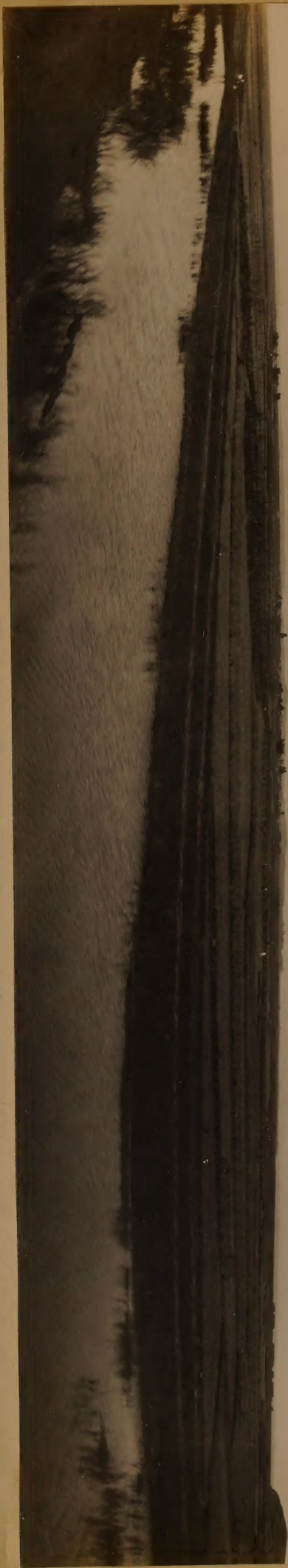
W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, September 28, 1930.
Enroute Heijo, Chosen to Mukden,
Manchuria.

In the morning, Mr. Suyetake thought he would like a last look in the Botandi section and returned with seed of six grasses and Leopedeza cuneata.

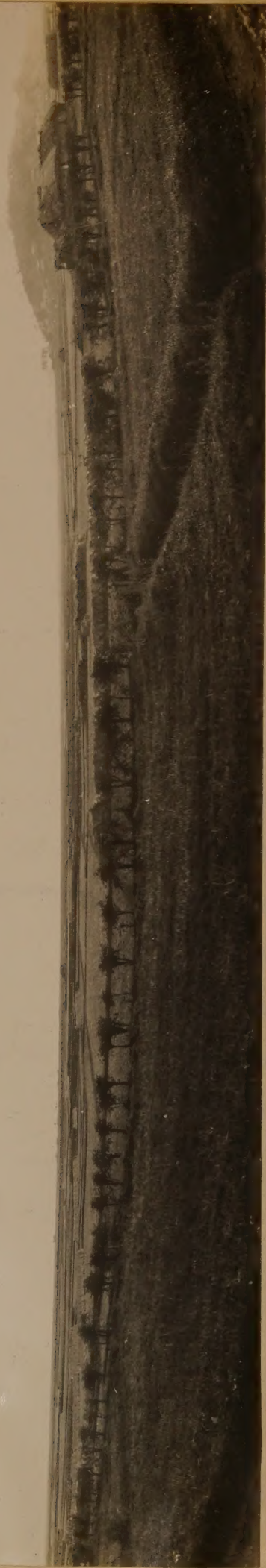
We left Heijo, Chosen at 3:18 p.m. for Mukden, Manchuria. Along the way, it was noted that nearly all of the susu and millet had been harvested. Soybean fields were fast approaching maturity but it will probably be ten days or two weeks before harvesting this crop. In some sections, paddy rice was being harvested. In the extreme north section towards Shingishu, paddy rice is grown very extensively, and harvesting has now begun. The rice plants are cured in shocks in the dry paddy or along the edges of the paddy.

We arrived at Antung about 7:45 p.m. where the train waited thirty minutes for Chinese Customs Inspection. Our suit-cases were examined on the train without much trouble. Our trunks were examined in the Customs baggage room. One of the inspectors was rather inquisitive about our motion picture films and our seed samples.

5931



negative # 45913. General view. Leichen, Chosien.
General view of farming country about Leichen. Taken from the
train.



Negative #45917. Oryza sativa. Rice. Winter, Chosen.
 General view of the rice section near winter. Taken from the train.
 The region about here is devoted extensively to paddy rice growing.

P.H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, Sept. 29, 1930.
Chieh Tai Ssu enroute to
Tan Chou Ssu, Chihli, China.

We left Chieh Tai Ssu about eight o'clock this morning en route for Tan Chou Ssu Temple, supposed to be some ten miles or so to the north.

The trail for some three or four miles was over pretty rough country and a very rough and rocky road or trail.

After going over the first ridge after leaving Chieh Tai Ssu, the mountain slopes were terraced almost from the top down. We tried a panoramic picture, but the light was very poor. We hope, however, that it will prove to be good.

We observed on the terraces on either side of the trail many trees of Crataegus, Juglans, pears, apricots, etc. Many of the terraces were planted to winter wheat and others were being prepared for planting. All crops throughout the regions travelled through today have been harvested and are being threshed.

We stopped at a farmers' threshing ground near the village of Nan Hsin Fang and secured samples of two soybeans, several mung beans, two adzuki beans and one cow pea.

We arrived at the temple of Tan Chou Ssu about 11:30 a. m. and were assigned the guest rooms. After lunch we went to visit a number of the temple buildings. This temple is reported to be 2,000 years old. It is in a very good state of repair. Our rooms are clean and comfortable. The entire place is perfumed with what we take to be fragrant olives which are in large tubs and one or more are to be found in practically every court yard.

The priests are much more sociable than those we met at Chieh Tai Ssu, and altogether it is much the nicer of the two temples at which to stay. The temple appears to be much larger than Chieh Tai Ssu, but does not have anything like the view that one gets from the latter temple.

There is a very fine large ginkgo tree here which is supposed to be the same age as the temple.

In one of the temple court yards is a fine branching specimen of the white barked pine. It is by all odds the best I have seen in so far as whiteness of trunk and branches are concerned. We picked up a few seeds and arranged with the priest to collect more for us.

There was a light shower about six o'clock when we were eating supper. For supper we had smothered chicken with onions, potatoes with gravy and hot Chinese biscuit. The feast was much enjoyed and after finishing with this pleasure we completed writing up our collections of the day as well as the day's notes, and then rolled our beds out on the kang and prepared for a good, comfortable night's sleep and rest.



Negative #45915. Landscape. Along the trail en route from Chieh Tai Ssu to Tan Chou Ssu. A part of the D. & H. agricultural exploration party on the trail.

Negative #45916. Sapindia
sp. (?) Soap pod tree. Along
the trail to Tan Chou Ssu
from Chieh Tai Ssu. This is
the best soap pod tree we have
seen. It was well loaded with
seed pods 10" long. This should
make a good ornamental.
Seed sent in under #7403.





Negative #45917. Lagynaria sp. Winter gourd. Garden of the temple of Tan Chou Ssu. A collection of fine winter gourds, an important Chinese vegetable. See pictures #'d 45918, 45920-21. Seed of the latter two were numbered 7315 and 7316.



Negative #45918. Lagynaria sp. Winter gourd. In the garden of the Tan Chou Ssu Temple. The gourd marked with a cross weighed 15 catties, seed numbered 7315; the one on the right weighed 23 catties, seed #7316.



Negative # 45919. Landscape. 4 miles East one mile from Clark the San
 Jo San show here, looking over a portion of the San Jo Valley.
 The view gives a pretty good idea of the lay of the land and the general
 appearance of the country. Considerable fruit & various kinds are
 grown on the lower areas.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, September 29, 1930.
Mukden, Manchuria.

Awoke about 5 A.M. and upon looking out, saw a few farmers cutting soybeans and kaoliang. For the most part, the crops had been harvested and many were curing in shocks in the fields.

We arrived at Mukden at 6:20 a.m. As soon as the stores were opened we searched for the Hoten Shubyoen, Importer, Exporter and collector of seeds. The proprietor of this store advised that he collected seed of wild plants in Manchuria and if we would send a list of plants desired in winter or early spring he would be able to have his collectors in various parts of Manchuria secure the seed for us. This company handles alfalfa seed which is obtained from Shantung Province, China. Most of this seed is sold to farmers between Kungchuling to Changchung and therefore must be a hardy variety. We were given a generous sample for our collection. This seed sells to the farmer for 80 sen per kin (1.1 lbs.).

We left Mukden on the 3:58 p.m. train for Kaiyuan where the soybean farm of the S. M. Ry. is located.

From Mukden to Kaiyuan, the crops for the most part had been harvested. Some soybean fields were being cut but only occasionally did we see a standing field. In many fields the bean plants were in shocks of upright bundles, while in other fields, the bundles were being placed in carts or being hauled to the threshing ground. In several fields we saw shocks of plants with the leaves still on, apparently having been harvested when not fully mature. We arrived at Kaiyuan at 5:30 P.M.

Tan Chou Ssu Temple.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1930.

Raining and disagreeable this morning and on this account we were unable to do any field work.

After tiffin we made a few pictures about the temple and later in the afternoon climbed the mountain to the north and northwest of the temple and secured a few packages of seed. We got three *Leapedezas*, #7323, a very narrow leaved kind, 7320 which we think is the same that we got seed of at Pa Ta Chu, and 7319, a decumbent or creeping sort. We also got from plants at the top or near the top of the mountain, seed of a white or lavender flowered *Mollilotus*, #7318. We also secured a nice lot of seed pods of a *Carasana* sp. #7321. We feel quite sure that this is the same as we collected at Chieh Tai Ssu on September 28, 1930, and numbered 7288.

We have spent a very pleasant and interesting time at this 2,000 year old temple, and if nothing happens to prevent, we will leave in the morning by donkeys for Mentoukou where we hope to catch a noon or afternoon train for Peiping.



Negative #45920. Lagenaria sp.
Gourd. At the temple of Tan
Chou Seu. A nearby view of
the interior of the gourd on
the right in picture #45918.
Seed sent in under #7316.

Negative #45921. Lagenaria sp.
Winter gourd. Tan Chou Seu
Temple. A nearby view, interior,
of the gourd on the left in
picture #45918. Seed sent in
under our #7315.





Negative #45922. Landscape.

A view of a portion of the temple buildings of Tan Chou Ssu, and the mountains to the Northeast.



Negative #45923. Rock garden. Ten Chou Ssu Temple.

A nearby view of a miniature rock garden taken to show the use of a growing fungus, at the top, a little to the left of the center. This is the first time we have seen a living fungus used in ornamental gardening.

Negative #45924. Guest quarters. Tan Chou Ssu, Western Hills, Chihli, China. Front view of the Guest Quarters at this temple. Just across from this building is an interesting tea pavilion with a canal cut in the stone floor through which cups of tea are transported.



Negative #45925. Chinese tea pavilion. Tan Chou Ssu Temple. South entrance to an attractive small tea house or pavilion just opposite the guest rooms shown in picture #45924. On the stone floor of this tea house is carved a water-way, used, we understand, for transporting the cups of tea to guests. The water enters at the right in this picture and flows in a circuitous route about the building and out at the left side. See pictures #45926-27.





Negative #45926. Tea canal (not a huge snake). Ten Chou Ssu Temple, Western Hills, Chihli, China. View, not of a huge snake, but of the tea canal cut in the stone floor of the tea pavilion shown in picture #45925. This view is from the opposite side of the building shown in #45925 and fairly nearby. It shows all of the canal except that hidden by the nearby railing in the foreground. We understand that cups of tea are transported on this canal to the guests. See picture # 45927.

Negative #45927. Tea canal, not a huge snake which it resembles. Tan Chou Ssu Temple, Western Hills, China. A somewhat closer view of the water-way cut in the stone floor of the tea pavilion shown in pictures #45926, and used for transporting about the building cups of tea. It is an interesting and unique affair.





Negative #45928. Section of court in Tan Chou Ssu Temple grounds. A portion of one of the courts at the temple. To the right is a fine bronze incense burner. Note the vine, shrub and tree decoration. From the upper court we secured a fair picture of a portion of a fine old ginkgo tree which is said to be 100 feet or more in height.



Negative #45929. *Ginkgo biloba*. Maidenhair tree. Tan Chou
 Seu, Western Hills, Chihli, China. View of a portion of a
 fine old ginkgo tree 100 feet or more in height and 7 feet in
 diameter. We were told that this is known as the "Emperor
 Tree" for it grew a new trunk every time there was a new
 Emperor. See pictures #45930-31.



Negative #45930. Ginkgo biloba. Maidenhair tree. Tan Chou
 Ssu, Western Hills, China. View of a portion of the fine old
 ginkgo from the south showing the pailou erected in its
 honor. See pictures #45929 and 45931.



Negative #45931. Ginkgo biloba. Maidenhair tree. Tan Chou Ssu, China. A nearby view of a portion of the trunk of a fine specimen tree in one of the courts of this temple. One of the temple tea boys stands near the tree on the left. The larger trunk extends upwards some 50 feet or so before branching. See pictures #45929-30.

Negative #45932. View from the south side of a temple court. Tan Chou Ssu, Western Hills, China. At the left in the foreground is what we take to be fragrant olive, it is delightfully fragrant. Just beyond in the paving are irregular patches of portulaca and further back, roses, dahlias and pomegranates. The settings of most, if not all, the Chinese temples are peculiarly fascinating.



Negative #45933. Pinus bungeana. White barked pine, Tan Chou Seu. View of a very fine specimen of the whitest barked pine (trunk and larger branches) that we have yet seen. Seed was secured and given our field number 7312.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, September 30, 1930.
Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Rained very hard during the night and we had light showers up to about 10:00 A.M. (some very unusual weather for this time of the year, we were told). Mr. Kofuka, director of the soybean farm called shortly after nine and advised that most of the soybeans in the Kaiyuan district had been harvested but we would be able to find some few standing fields. The crops have mostly been harvested during the past two weeks.

After soybeans are cut, they are tied in bundles with a kaoliang stalk. The bundles are placed in loose upright shocks and allowed to cure in the fields for about a week. The bundles are carted to the threshing ground and stacked in large round or oblong stacks along the sides of the threshing grounds. Soybeans are threshed first, then kaoliang heads, and lastly millet (the whole plant).

After lunch we visited a nearby farm village and observed how the beans and other crops are stacked. Near one threshing ground we saw many bundles of bean plants that had been cut before the leaves had fallen. The farmer advised us that one field of beans had been planted late and that when he cut his mature beans he also had to cut the immature, for if he left it to ripen fully, neighbors would save him the trouble of harvesting the field and also of selling the crop. Near the village we found one field being cut. The plants were of our Virginia variety type but had small oblong, greenish-yellow seed. It appears to be an excellent forage type though inclined to lodge more than the Virginia.

As it was too muddy to get around very much in the country, we returned to the city and visited the Stock Exchange where soybeans (including oil and cake) and kaoliang are the only crops dealt in. As yet very few new beans have appeared on the market. Threshing is mostly done during the latter part of October and in November. The trade at present is almost entirely with the 1929 crop of which there are very large quantities still in the hands of Chinese merchants. Old beans are selling for Yen 1.79 per half bushel, while new crop beans are bringing only a few sen more.



Negative #45934. Sola max. Soybean. Kalyuan, Manchuria. Bundles of soybean plants that had been cut before fully mature. When the Manchu farmer starts harvesting, he harvests all of his crops. Should he leave a field uncut, some kindly persons would harvest for him, and also take the crop.



Negative #45935. Sola max.
Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Close-up view of stack of
soybean plants along side of
threshing ground on farm near
Kaiyuan.



Negative #45936. Sola max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Stacks of soybean plants around threshing ground of Manchurian
farm near Kaiyuan.



Negative #45937. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
General view of a field of mature soybeans near Kaiyuan.



Negative #45938. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Close-up view of stone roller used in threshing out soy-
beans. The roller is drawn by mule or horse.



Negative #45939. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. Kaiyuan, Manchuria. Small rick of kaoliang heads curing along side of threshing ground on farm near Kaiyuan.

October 7, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett
312-P

July 1, 1930.

4,000.00

10-7-30	Sept. 1-Oct. 1 incl. 1930	437.13
9-11-30	8-1 to 31-1930	413.04
8-4-30	7-1 to 31-1930	410.05

1,261.02

Nat. City Bank of N.Y. 2,738.90

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Yokohama, Japan on March 18, 1930, 1930
 for temporary duty for approximate period indefinite
 Approximate date of return to official headquarters indefinite, 1930

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 1.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE 19 <u>30</u> <u>September</u>	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not fill in this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	Account covers period of Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 incl. to take care of expenditures for field trip for last of September and 1st of October 1930. except for salaries. October account will be taken up October 2nd, 1930/ local use.		U.S. \$ 48		
1	Willow telescope case & 2 straps complete, offi-/ Lily bulbs (4) for sending to Washington .30 ea. colored 1 Large bunch green/grapes for notes & photos 1 " " seedless " " " " " 1 " " purple " " " " " photographing, official. 2 Catties of flat peaches .40, for notes & / 2 Riksha, self & interp. official business .40 Riksha, interpreter, official business. 3 Pictures for quarterly report, official 3.72 121 .025			4 20 1 20 40 40 40 80 80 30 2 16	
2	115 envelopes 4"x12" for Pan. negatives, offic-/ Entrance to Botanical Garden, self, Liu & Yen mens .20 official, for collecting seed & herbarium speci-/ Riksha, Liu, interp. official business line to H. S. official. 3 Sn. can with perforated top for applying naphth- Riksha for Liu, official business Official postage 2			2 88 60 50 15 20 88	
4	Riksha for Liu, official business machine Repairing & cleaning Gov. automatic numbering/ 121 .40			20 3 00	
5	2 Riksha Liu & Yen, interp. & assistant, offic-/ 121 .40			80	

3, 2nd class Ry. tickets Peiping-Changli, self			
Liu, interp., & Yen, assistant @ 11.20 ea.		33 60	5991
Hotel porters handling 10 pes. offic. baggage		1 30	
Checking 8 pes. offic. bagg. Peiping-Changli		70	
Sta. porters Changli handling 10 pes. off. bagg.		60	
Lv. Peiping 8:30 a.m. Ar. Changli 4:30 p.m.			
Changli 3.30 ea.			
2 Carts transferring 10 pes. offic. bagg. at / for protection against bandits. @ 1.00 ea.		1 60	
2 Chinese police accompanying us to the hills / @ 3.60 ea.		2 00	
2 Carts & 2 men for 1 day's trip into the mts./ plant specimens & make pictures, official.		7 20	
Temple fee at Shin Yin Sau, to collect seed & /		40	
" " " Yin Hsin An, for same purpose.		40	
baggage from M. S. Mission to Station 3.30			
2 Carts transfer self, Liu, Yen, & 10 pes. offic./		1 60	
Sta. porter Changli handling 10 pes. offic. bagg.		60	
Checking 8 pes. offic. bagg. Changli-Peiping.		70	
" Yen @ 11.20			
3, 2nd class tickets Changli-Peiping, self, Liu/		33 60	
1 sleeper ticket, lower, Changli-Peiping, self.		5 00	
class, self.			
Additional fare difference between 2nd & 1st/		5 60	
Lv. Changli 2:30 a.m. Ar. Peiping 12:00 noon.			
Sta. porter Peiping handling 8 pes. offic. bagg.		50	
Hotel porter " " " " " "		50	
2 Riksha, Liu & Yen, official, 2.30 ea.		60	
picture, official.			
3m. sample of grapes to get color for tinging /		05	
Hartung Photo Shop.	1	59 93	
1 3m. bottle machine oil, official use.		30	
Riksha, Mr. Liu, official.		45	
Official postage		1 48	
3m. sample sour crabapples for notes & photo.		10	
" " Kelgen " " " " "		20	
		178 88	

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

Hartung Photo Shop
Peiping, China.
Sept. 8, 1930

Photographic work as follows:		
Sept. 1, Dev. 1 pk 5x7		70
24 prts @ .20 ea.	"	4 80
Dev. 1 pk. 3½x4½		45
113 prts. " " @.08		9 04
Sept. 4. 36 prts. 4x12		
@.25 ea.		9 00
88 prts 3½x4½ @.08		7 04
Sept. 8, dev. 2 pks		
3½x4½ films @.45		90
60 prts. 3½x4½ @.08		4 80
2 Enlargements 7x9 @.80		1 60
18 " 9x11 @1.20		21 60
		59 92

8th

September 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Fifty-nine & 93/100

white
for s
for s
into

Sep
P.
Four

Yee Chu Lung

Peiping, China.
Sept. 22, 1930

50 feet of
white cotton cloth
for sewing up packages
for shipment to Wash-
ington, official

① .0936 per foot 4 68

4 68

22

September, 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Four and 68/100

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Hartung Photo Shop

Peiping, China.

Sept. 22, 1930

For photo work as follows:

Sept. 10, 11 Sepes enlargements 9x11 @ 1.30	14 30
Dev. 1 pk 5x7 film	70
101 prts " @ .20	20 20
Sept 13. Dev. 7 rolls	
Pan. film @ .25	1 75
53 prts 4x12 @ .25	13 25
Sept. 20. 8 Enlgms.	
9x11 @ 1.20	9 60
7 tinted enlgms. 9x11/	15 40
Sept. 22 dev. 2 pks	
3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .45	90
96 prts 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .08	7 68
Dev. 14 neg. 5x7 @ .07	98
	84 76

22nd

September 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Eighty-four & 76/100

and who

China Garage,

Peiping, China.

Sept. 26, 1930.

Sept. 2, auto to & from
Botanical Garden, special
price 5 00

Sept. 12, auto for 1
Special price/
day offic. field trip/12 60

Sept. 15th auto Peip-
ing-Tang Shan official.

Special price. 9 00

Sept. 26, auto, offic.

Peiping to Pa Ta Chai

Special price. 9 00

35 60

26th

September 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Thirty-five & 60/100

Office of the
1st Lt. Col.
1st Regt.

1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
2 00

1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
2 00

1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
2 00

1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
2 00

25 00

1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
1st Lt. Col. 1st Regt.

Inter
for
to X

Sep
Sixty

Peter Liu,

Peiping, China,

Sept. 30, 1930.

services as

interpreter. Salary

for one month, Sept. 1

to 30th inclusive.

Paid in U. S. \$ 60 00

Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1930
 30 days at \$2.00 per day
 30 days at \$2.00 per day
 30 days at \$2.00 per day
 30 days at \$2.00 per day
 Total number of days
 120 = U.S. \$2.50 75 00

60 00

30th

September, 1930

P. H. Dorsett

sixty and no/100

1870
1871
1872

1873
1874
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on
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Oct
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Thirt

Peter Liu,
Peiping, China,
October 1, 1930.

Per diem allowance while
on official trips outside
Peiping in lieu of subsistence
as follows: 8:30 a.m. Sept.
5 to 12 noon Sept 8th, 3 days
4½ hrs. 3 p.m. Sept. 15th
to 6:15 p.m. Sept. 21, 6 days
3½ hrs. 2 p.m. Sept. 26 to
4 p.m. Oct. 1st, 5 days &
2 hrs.

Total number of days

14½ @ L.C. 2.50 36 25

36 25

1st

October 1930

P. H. Dornett

Thirty-six and 25/100

October 1930
October 1, 1930

For this allowance shall
on official trip outside
country in lieu of subsistence
be \$10.00 per day.
\$10.00 per day, 3 days
\$30.00 per day, 3 days
\$30.00 per day, 3 days
\$30.00 per day, 3 days
\$30.00 per day, 3 days
Total number of days
100 0.00 2.50
20 00

October 1930
J. H. Dore
J. H. Dore and others

assl
clerk
other
in r
for
to
Pol

Dep
Tel

Yen Yi Chai

Peking, China,

Sept. 30, 1930.

services as
assistant for collecting,
cleaning seed and such
other assistance as
is required. Salary
for one month, Sept. 1
to 30th inclusive.

Paid in L. C. 12 00

12 00

September 1930 30th

F. H. Dorsett
Twelve and no/100

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Yen Yi Chai

Peiping, China,
October 1, 1930

Per diem allowance while
on official trips outside

Peiping in lieu of subsist-
ance as follows: 8:30 a.m.
Sept 5 to 12 noon Sept. 8th,
3 days $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 3 p.m. Sept.
15th to 6:15 p.m. Sept 21st,
6 days $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 2 p.m. Sept.
26 to 4 p.m. Oct. 1st, 5
days and 2 hrs.

Total number of days

$14\frac{1}{2}$ @ L.C. 1.50 21 75

21 75

1st

October, 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Twenty-one and 75/100

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30			U.S.		
Sept.					
	Brought forward			178 88	
10	& photo.				
	32. Sample of Red crabapples for notes/			06	
	" " " Autumn " same purpose.			30	
	photo & seed. .40				
	4 Cattle flat peaches for notes./			1 60	
	1 Large bunch Chefoo grapes " "			35	
	Riksha, Mr. Liu, official.			30	
	1 Cattle Jujubes for notes & photo.			42	
	2 Riksha, self & Liu, official 3.55.			1 10	
	1 12" ruler, official.			20	
	(18" x 24")				
	1 Table pad & blotter, official /			1 00	
	Official postage			50	
	Red			35	
11	32. bottle of ink/ official.				
	2 Riksha Temple of Heaven grounds & Lespedeza and Astragalus. 3.75/			1 50	
	ret. self, interp. to get seed of /				
	grounds, self & Liu. 3.30			60	
	2 Entrance fees Temple of Heaven/			1 00	
12	Road toll (See S. V. #4)			1 00	
	Customary tip to driver (See S.V. # 4)				
	Entrance fee to summer Palace grounds official. 1.20 ea.			240	
	self & Liu for collecting seeds./				
	day, official.			1 00	
	Donkey & boy for Liu at Pa Ta Chu 1/			3 00	
	Pa Ta Chu.				
	Chair & carriers, self 1 day, officio/			80	
	plant press.				
	Coolie carrying cameras, officio., & /				
	2 Entrance fees to Jade Fountain				
	self & Liu, official 1.50			100	
	grounds to collect seed & plant material/				

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5995

MEMORANDUM

Payee.....

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30			U.S. \$	M. \$	
Sept.					
	Brought forward.....			239 03	
	(Changlungchiao)				
20	Sta. porter Chanlichiao handling 10				
	pos. official baggage.			50	
	press.				
21	Coolie for carrying cameras & h. /			70	
	Peiping, self, Liu & Yen @ 3.20				
	3, 2nd class tickets Changlungchiao- /			9 60	
	bagg.				
	Sta. coolie handling 10 pos. offic. /			50	
	lungchiao-Peiping.				
	Checking 8 pos. offic. bagg. Chang- /			30	
	Peiping 6:15 p.m.				
	Lv. Changlungchiao 1:40 p.m. Ar. /				
	Sta. porter Hsiehshen sta. outside				
	bagg.				
	Peiping wall, handling 10 pos. offic. /			75	
	10 pos. offic. bagg.				
	Taxi sta. to hotel self, Liu, Yen & /			2 50	
	Riksha for Yen, official.			20	
	baggage.				
	Hotel porters handling 10 pos. offic. /			75	
22	Riksha Liu, official.			40	
	Sm. quantity jujubes for photo & notes.			30	
	use @ .43				
	About 2 catties cotton twine, offic. /			86	
	offic. P.P.F. @ .25				
	10 pieces burlap 3'x6' for sewing up /			2 50	
	Riksha, Yen, official.			30	
	Yeo Chu Heng	2		4 68	
	Tinting 20 pictures official @.60			12 00	
	Official postage			04	
	Riksha for Liu, official			50	
	Hartung Photo shop.	3		84 76	
10	Total in Mexican \$ EXPENDITURE			361 17	
DATE					

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE

OTHER

(Payee must not use
this column)

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

Cont.

Mex. \$ 361.17 reduced to U. S. \$ at

the rate of .2649 as per slip inclu-

1930.

ded in August account dated Aug. 27./

Page 2

500 sq. ft. & strings to use on seed/

grounds to secure seed .50 ea.

2 Entrance tickets Temple of Heaven/

2 Entrance tickets Temple of Heaven/

2 Entrance tickets Temple of Heaven/

2 Entrance tickets Temple of Heaven/

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

MEMORANDUM

Payee

P. H. H. H.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30			U.S. \$	U.S. \$	
Sept.			102 90	55 95	
	Brought forward				
	to Washington 0.025				
27	8 Sm. bags beans & peas for sending / 0.50			20	
29	2 Large white winter gourds for seed /			1 00	
	1 Yellow gourd for seed			40	
	Coolie carrying cameras, official.			50	
30	Washington. 1 Bag white pine seed for sending to /			70	
	Coolie carrying cameras, official.			50	
	Tan Chou Su temple entrance fee where plants in the grounds. we spent 2 days collecting seed & /			2 70	
Oct. 1	7 Donkeys & donkey boys for 4½ day field trip, morn Sept. 27 to noon Oct 1st, 1930 \$1.7777 ea. per day.				
	Self, Liu, Yen & 10 pcs. offic bagg.			56 00	
	Peiping, self, Liu & Yen 0.45 3. 3rd class Ry. tickets Montoukou to / official baggage.			1 35	
	Sta. porter Montoukou handling 10 pcs. / 4:00 p.m.			30	
	Lv. Montoukou 1:40 p.m. Ar. Peiping /				
	Sta. porter Hsichihmen Sta. outside official baggage.				
	Peiping wall, assisting with 10 pcs. /			40	
	Taxi Hsichihmen Sta. to Hotel, self,				
	Liu, Yen & 10 pcs. offic. bagg.			2 50	
	baggage Hotel porters handling 10 pcs. offic. /			1 00	
	2 Rikshas, Liu & Yen, official 0.20			40	
	Peter Liu salary in U. S. \$	5	60 00		
	Peter Liu	6		36 25	

DATE
19 30

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE

OTHER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS
(Payee must not use
this column)

Oct. 1.

Xen xi chai

7

12 00

Xen xi chai

8

21 75

Total of Mex. dollars

192 90

Mex. \$ reduced to U. S. \$ at the rate

of .2967 as per slip inclosed dated

Sept. 23, 1930

57 23

P. H. Dorsett per diem allowance in

lieu of subsistence \$ 7.00 from

Sept. 1 to Oct 1 inclusive

217 00

Total in U. S. \$

\$437 13

October 7, 1930.

To whom it may concern:

I have not found it either practicable or

advantageous to get subvouchers for expenditures

except such as are included with this account.

P. H. Dorsett.

Agricultural Explorer.

DATE

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS
(Payee must not use
this column)

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

8665

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

5999

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From Sept. 1 1930

to Oct. 1 (incl), 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday 1	Peiping, China.	Visited market. Made photographs. Worked on August expense account and quarterly field trip report.	
Tuesday 2	Peiping, China.	Botanized in Botanical Garden. Worked on expense account, with pictures and on notes. Wrote official correspondence.	
Wednesday 3	Peiping, China.	Worked with herbarium material and account for August. Wrote up picture negatives and notes.	
Thursday 4	Peiping, China.	Worked with pictures, official correspondence and field trip report. Packed supplies and equipment for field tri.	
Friday 5	Peiping on route to Changli, China.	Left Peiping at 8:30 a.m. Arrived Changli at 4:30 p.m.	
Saturday 6	Changli, China.	Botanized around Changli and visited Agricultural Experiment Station	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928 8-6248

(OVER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From Sept. 1, 1930

to Oct. 1 (incl), 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 7	Changli, China.	Botanized in the mountains around Changli	
Monday 8	Changli, enroute to Peiping, China.	Left Changli at 2:30 A.M. Arrived Peiping 12 noon. Worked with herbarium material and with seeds and plant material collected on trip.	
Tuesday 9	Peiping, China.	Worked with herbarium material. Packed plant material and seeds for sending to Washington. Wrote official correspondence. Worked with photographs.	
Wednesday 10	Peiping, China.	Worked on quarterly report. Visited market. Made photographs.	
Thursday 11	Peiping, China.	Finished August expense account. Wrote official correspondence. Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds, and collected several interesting seed specimens.	
Friday 12	Peiping & vicinity.	Spent the day in the field botanizing. Visited grounds of Summer Palace and Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, where we secured seed and plant material of a number of interesting things.	
Saturday 13	Peiping, China.	Spent day in getting seed & herbarium material shape, writing up pictures and report. Packed material for shipment to Washington.	

Address for succeeding week:

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

F. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From Sept. 1, 1930

to Oct. 1, (incl). 1930.

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 14	Peiping, China.	Spent practically entire morning mounting pictures in albums. Wrote up quarterly report.	
Monday 15	Peiping, Tang Shan, China.	Packed seed and plant material for shipment to Washington. Packed supplies & equipment for field trip. Left Peiping about 3:00 p.m. arrived Tang Shan about 4:00 p.m. Botanized in Park at Tang Shan & secured several numbers of seed & plant matl.	
Tuesday 16	En route from Tang Shan to Fa Hua Sau.	Left Tang Shan about 8:30 a.m. and arrived at Fa Hua Sau about 4:00 p.m. Botanized along the way and until dark around Fa Hua Sau.	
Wednesday 17	Fa Hua Sau, China.	Spent entire day botanizing in mountains around Fa Hua Sau. Wrote up seed and plant material collected and wrote up notes.	
Thursday 18	Fa Hua Sau, (Temple) China.	Spent entire day botanizing in mountains around Fa Hua Sau. Wrote up seed and plant material and day's notes.	
Friday 19	En route from Fa Hua Sau to Hankou.	Left Fa Hua Sau about 8:00 a.m. arrived at Hankou about 4:15 p.m. Botanized along way and at Ming Tombs and after getting to Hankou. Changed Herbarium material.	
Saturday 20	Hankou & Changlung-chiao, China.	Left Hankou about 11:00 a.m. arrived Changlung-chiao about 12:00 noon. Botanized in region of Great Wall. Wrote up seed & plant material collected and wrote up day's notes.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928 8-6248

(OVER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From Sept. 1, 1930

to Oct. 1, (incl), 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 21	Shanglung chiao & Peiping, China.	Spent morning botanizing in region of the Great Wall. Left Shanglungchiao at 1:40 p.m. Arrived Peiping about 6:15 p.m. Wrote up seed & plant material collected, changed herbarium material & wrote up day's notes.	
Monday 22	Peiping, China.	Wrote official correspondence. Cleaned and packed seed and other plant material. Attended to other official matters.	
Tuesday 23	Peiping, China.	Packed seed and plant material for shipment to Washington, botanized in grounds of Temple of Heaven. Wrote up seed and plant material secured.	
Wednesday 24	Peiping, China.	Wrote official correspondence. Botanized in grounds of Seal Hill and Nanhai Park. Wrote up material collected. Wrote up day's notes.	
Thursday 25	Peiping, China.	Worked with herbarium material. Wrote up notes and official correspondence. Packed supplies and equipment for field trip.	
Friday 26	Peiping & Pa Ta Chu, China.	Wrote official correspondence. Packed supplies and equipment for field trip. Left Peiping 2:00 p.m. Arr. Pa Ta Chu about 2:45 p.m. Botanized in mountains around Pa Ta Chu; wrote up material collected.	
Saturday 27	Pa Ta Chu en route to Shieh Tai Ssu	Left Pa Ta Chu about 8:00 a.m. arrived about 2:00 p.m. Botanized along the way and after getting here. Wrote up seeds and plant material collected and wrote up day's notes.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From Sept. 1, 1930

to Oct. 1, (incl), 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 28	Chieh Tai Ssu, Temple, China.	Spent the entire day botanizing in the mountains in the vicinity of this temple. Wrote up seeds and plant material collected and wrote up day's notes.	
Monday 29	Chieh Tai Ssu en route Tan Chou Ssu.	Left Chieh Tai Ssu about 8:00 a.m. and arrived Tan Chou Ssu about noon. Botanized along way and after getting there. Wrote up seeds and plant material collected and wrote up day's notes.	
Tuesday 30	Tan Chou Ssu, Temple, China.	Botanized in the mountains in the region around this temple. Wrote up seeds and plant material collected and wrote up day's notes.	
Wednesday Oct. 1	En route to Peiping.	Left Tan Chou Ssu about 8:30 a.m. Ar. Mentoukou about 12 noon. Lv. Mentoukou 1:40 ar. Peiping about 4:00 p.m. Changed Herbarium material and worked with seeds and plant material secured on trip.	
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week:

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928 8-6248

(OVER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

From _____ (Name) _____ (Office) _____, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week: _____

Remarks: _____

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

Standard Form No. 1039
Form approved by Comptroller General U. S.
October 19, 1928

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

Account of W. J. Morris dated July 1, 1930 under an advance of funds made
under travel authority No. 100-4-312-1, dated Feb. 7, 1930, and under bond
dated Feb. 7, 1930

Amount of advance \$ 4,000.00
Expended and not previously reimbursed:

Date Submitted	Period Covered	Amount
3/8/30	2/1/30-2/28/30	\$ 134.78
3/11/30	7/1/30-7/31/30	404.42
9/20/30	8/1/30-8/31/30	427.52
10/14/30	9/1/30-9/30/30	524.90
Total, \$		1693.62
Balance due United States kept in <u>at. city. St. John, X. Y. cash</u>		\$ 2306.39

I CERTIFY that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, that I will continue in a travel
status until indefinitely and that I will have further need for this advance.

Signature

W. J. Morris
(Official title)

6006

MEMORANDUM-DO NOT SIGN

Paid by _____
Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$_____
Cash, \$_____, on _____, 19____, Signature of payee _____
on Treasurer of the United States _____
in favor of payee named above

Approved for \$_____

MEMORANDUM-DO NOT SIGN

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Recommended for approval: _____
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)
Signature _____
(Immediate Supervising Official)
Title _____
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____ day of _____, 19____

DO NOT SIGN

MEMORANDUM

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority heretofore or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences

Account verified; correct for \$_____

(Signature or Initials)

as per itemized statement within, under authority _____

From _____, 19____, to _____, 19____

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

September 1 30 September 30 524 90

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

(Payee must not use this column)

Official Headquarters _____

Address _____

Domicile _____

Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

THE UNITED STATES, Dr. To _____

Washington, D.C.

(Payee)

Appropriation: _____

(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

U. S. _____

Bureau of Plant Industry

MEMORANDUM

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____

No. _____

PAID BY _____

(For use of Paying Office)

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATION (Payee must not fill this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	Yokohama, two years indefinite 7.00				
30					
1	official postage			46	
2	29 lbs. <i>Boysia pungens</i> seed, postage, bags for ship- ping, Kokai, Chosen.	1	14	86	
3	2 lbs. wild grapes for seed, Heijo, Chosen.			20	
3	7 lbs. <i>Boysia pungens</i> seed from Korean farmer in West Heijo, Chosen.		2	80	
3	developing film pack (12 exposures) - 3½ X 4½, Heijo.			60	
3	12 prints - 3½ X 4½, Heijo, Chosen.			1 20	
4	ry. fare (3-6) - Heijo to Chinnampo, Chosen and re- turn - interpreter and self.			6 96	
4	taxi - inn to sta. with official cameras, collecting cases - no st. car. Heijo, Chosen.			1 00	
4	taxi - ry. sta. to inn on return from Chinnampo. Heijo, Chosen.			1 00	
4	left Heijo at 7.45 A.M.				
4	arr. Chinnampo at 9.00 A.M.				
4	left Chinnampo at 4.50 P.M.				
4	arr. at Heijo at 6.03 P.M.				
5	bus fare - Tahel to Heijo - interpreter and self.			1 00	
5	developing film pack (12 expos.) - 3½ X 4½ - Heijo.			60	
5	prints - 12 - 3½ X 4½, Heijo.			1 20	
5	official postage.			36	
8	st. car fare to West Heijo and return - interpreter and self.			20	
8	developing film pack (12 expos.) - 3½ X 4½ - Heijo.			60	
8	12 prints - 3½ X 4½, Heijo.			1 20	
9	taxi - inn to ry. sta. with official cameras, and luggage - no st. car. Heijo.			1 00	
9	ry. fare (3-6) - Heijo to Chinnampo, Chosen - interpreter and self.			1 90	
9	left Heijo at 9.30 A.M.				

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

[illegible]

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

6011
5103

MEMORANDUM

Payee.....

W. J. Morse.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
30	Brought forward			52 93	
17	official postage			56	
17	parcel post pkg.-seed-(7220)-to U.S. Dept. Agr. Wash. D.C.-Keijo.			2 26	
17	ball cord for tying pkgs.			50	
17	developing 2 film packs(12 Expos)3 1/4 X 4 1/2			1 20	
17	24 prints-3 1/4 X 4 1/2			2 40	
17	taxi-inn to ry.sta. with official cameras and luggage. Keijo.			1 00	
17	sta. porter to help with official cameras and luggage. Keijo.			50	
17	ry. fare(3-C)-Keijo to Keijo-Interpreter and self.			3 10	
17	sta. porter to help with official cameras and luggage. Keijo.			50	
17	taxi-ry. sta. to hotel-with official cameras and luggage. Keijo.			1 00	
17	left Keijo at 2.31 P.M.				
17	arr. Keijo at 3.50 P.M.				
18	taxi-hotel to ry.sta. with official cameras and collecting cases. Keijo.			1 00	
18	ry. fare(3-C)-Keijo to Suigen and return- Interpreter and self.			2 64	
18	left Keijo at 7.30 A.M.				
18	arr. Suigen at 8.40 A.M.				
18	left Suigen at 5.24 P.M.				
18	arr. Keijo at 6.30 P.M.				
18	taxi-hotel from ry.sta. with official cameras and collecting cases. Keijo.			1 00	
18	official postage			20	
19	st. car fare to Korean Market and return- Interpreter and self. Keijo.			20	
19	st. car fare to Royal Botanic Gardens and return-Interpreter and self-Keijo.			20	
19	st. car fare to Gari-Interpreter and self			20	

DATE	19	30	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT	OTHER	NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
20			bus fare-chung to Tokusson-Interpreter and self. chosen.		50		
20			bus fare-chung to Kojjo-Interpreter and self.		1 00		
20			bus fare-chung to Koryoshin and return- Interpreter and self.		1 20		
21			taxi-hotel to ry. sta. with official camera and luggage-chung.		1 00		
21			ry. fare(3-c)-Kojjo to Kojjo-Interpreter and self.		1 00		
21			taxi-ry. sta. to inn-with official camera and luggage-chung.		1 00		
21			sta. porter to help with official cameras and luggage. chung.		50		
22			developing 4 film packs(15 exps.)(31x44)		2 40		
22			43 prints-31 x 44 -chung.		4 80		
22			developing 3 film rolls-31 x 44 -chung		90		
22			9 prints-31 x 44.		1 80		
24			ry. fare(3-c)-Kojjo to Jansen, chosen and return-Interpreter and self.		3 68		
24			taxi Kojjo at 9.31 a.m.				
24			arr. Jansen at 11.50 a.m.				
24			left Jansen 2.00 p.m.				
24			arr. Kojjo 3.58 p.m.				
25			ry. fare(3-c)-Kojjo to Chung, chosen- Interpreter and self.		56		
25			left Kojjo 9.55 a.m.				
25			arr. Chung at 10.03 a.m.				
25			bus fare-through Jansen section-Chung to Kojjo-Interpreter and self.		90		
25			left Chung by bus at 1 p.m.				
25			CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT	OTHER	NOTATIONS
25			arr. Kojjo by bus at 2.15 p.m.		1 20		
25			developing 2 film packs(15 exps.)(31x44)		2 40		
25			24 prints-31 x 44 -chung.				
TOTALS			(to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)		108	38	

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
 Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

6013

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

E	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	Brought forward			108 38	
5	official postage			40	
6	bus fare-Heijo to Ritsuri and return- interpreter and self.			2 40	
6	left Heijo at 9 A.M.				
6	arr. Ritsuri at 10.45 A.M.				
6	left Ritsuri at 4.40 P.M.				
6	arr. Heijo at 5.20 P.M.				
7	developing 1 film pack(12 expos)3 1/2 x 4 1/2			60	
7	12 prints-3 1/2 x 4 1/2-Heijo.			1 20	
7	taxi-inn to express office with two parcel boxes-seed and plants.			1 00	
7	express chgs.2 parcel boxes seed and plants-Heijo-to Dairen, Manchuria.			3 00	
7	3 sheets heavy wrapping paper for boxes.			13	
8	developing film pack(12 expos)3 1/2 x 4 1/2			60	
8	12 prints-3 1/2 x 4 1/2			1 20	
8	developing 2 roll films-3 expos-10 1/4 x 3 1/2			60	
8	taxi-inn to ry.sta.Heijo-with official cameras and luggage.			1 00	
8	transfer official trunk-inn to ry.sta Heijo.			75	
8	ry.fare(2-C)-Heijo, Chosen to Dairen, Manchuria-interpreter and self.			49 40	
8	upper berth(2-C)-Heijo, Chosen to Muk- den, Manchuria, interpreter.			3 00	
8	lower berth(2-C)-Heijo, Chosen to Muk- den, Manchuria, self.			4 50	
8	porter to help with official luggage at sta.Heijo, Chosen.			50	
8	left Heijo, Chosen at 3.18 P.M.				
9	arr. Mukden, Manchuria at 6.20 A.M.				
9	sta.porter to help with official cameras and luggage, Mukden, Manchuria.			50	

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE

OTHER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

(Fare must not use
this column)

Bus fare-Ofant to Tokusson-Interpreter

and self. chosen.

Bus fare-Selroy to Keljo-Interpreter

and self.

Bus fare-Keljo to Koryoshin and return-

Interpreter and self.

taxi-hotel to ry. etc. with official

cameras and luggage-Keljo.

ry. fare(3-c)-Keljo to Keljo-Interpreter-

er and self.

Left Keljo at 9.05 A.M.

arr. Keljo at 5.06 P.M.

taxi-ry. etc. to Inn-with official

cameras and luggage-Keljo.

etc. porter to help with official cameras

and luggage. Keljo.

developing 4 film packs(12 expos.) 35mm

43 prints-31 x 42 -Keljo.

developing 3 film rolls-10 x 31-Keljo

9 prints-10 x 31.

ry. fare(3-c)-Keljo to Jansen, chosen

and return-Interpreter and self.

Left Keljo at 9.31 A.M.

arr. Jansen at 11.50 A.M.

Left Jansen 8.06 P.M.

arr. Keljo 3.58 P.M.

ry. fare(3-c)-Keljo to Chuwa, chosen-

Interpreter and self.

Left Keljo 9.33 A.M.

arr. Chuwa at 10.03 A.M.

Bus fare-through farming section-Chuwa

to Keljo-Interpreter and self.

Left Chuwa by bus at 1 P.M.

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE

(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE

OTHER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

(Fare must not use
this column)

Bus fare-Ofant to Tokusson-Interpreter

and self. chosen.

Bus fare-Selroy to Keljo-Interpreter

and self.

Bus fare-Keljo to Koryoshin and return-

Interpreter and self.

taxi-hotel to ry. etc. with official

cameras and luggage-Keljo.

ry. fare(3-c)-Keljo to Keljo-Interpreter-

er and self.

Left Keljo at 9.05 A.M.

arr. Keljo at 5.06 P.M.

taxi-ry. etc. to Inn-with official

cameras and luggage-Keljo.

developing 4 film packs(12 expos.) 35mm

43 prints-31 x 42 -Keljo.

AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

(to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

2109

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

6013

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30					
	Brought forward			108 38	
25	official postage			40	
26	bus fare-Heijo to Ritsuri and return- interpreter and self.			2 40	
26	left Heijo at 9 A.M.				
26	arr. Ritsuri at 10.45 A.M.				
26	left Ritsuri at 4.40 P.M.				
26	arr. Heijo at 5.20 P.M.				
27	developing 1 film pack(12 expos)3 1/2 X 4 1/2			60	
27	12 prints-3 1/2 X 4 1/2-Heijo.			1 20	
27	taxi-inn to express office with two parcel boxes-seed and plants.			1 00	
27	express chgs.2 parcel boxes seed and plants-Heijo-to Dairen, Manchuria.			3 00	
27	3 sheets heavy wrapping paper for boxes.			13	
28	developing film pack(12 expos)3 1/2 X 4 1/2			60	
28	12 prints-3 1/2 X 4 1/2			1 20	
28	developing 2 roll films-3 expos-10 X 3 1/2			60	
28	taxi-inn to ry.sta.Heijo-with official cameras and luggage.			1 00	
28	transfer official trunk-inn to ry.sta Heijo.			75	
28	ry.fare(2-C)-Heijo,Chosen to Dairen, Manchuria-interpreter and self.			49 40	
28	upper berth(2-C)-Heijo,Chosen to Muk- den, Manchuria,interpreter.			3 00	
28	lower berth(2-C)-Heijo,Chosen to Muk- den,Manchuria,self.			4 50	
28	porter to help with official luggage at sta.Heijo,Chosen.			50	
28	left Heijo,Chosen at 3.18 P.M.				
29	arr. Mukden,Manchuria at 6.20 A.M.				
29	sta.porter to help with official cameras and luggage,Mukden,Manchuria.			50	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From September 1 to September 30, 1930

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
1930			
Sunday			
Monday 1	Senkyori, Chosen.	Collected seeds and plants in the Senkyori region.	
Tuesday 2	Ritsuri, Chosen.	Visited Nippon Sugar Co. Farms and collected seeds and plants in this region.	
Wednesday 3	West Heijo, Chosen.	Visited experimental gardens of Union Christian College. Collected seed and plants in West Heijo Hill section.	
Thursday 4	Chinnampo, Chosen.	Visited Chinnampo wharves and storage houses, and Seed Inspection Office to collect soybean seed.	
Friday 5	Taihei, Chosen.	Collected seed and plants in section from Heijo to Taihei.	
Saturday 6	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited Prefecture Agric. Office to collect data on soybeans. Visited Korean farmers' market day.	

Address for succeeding week:

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse (Name)		Foreign Plant Introduction (Office)	
From		to	
September 1		September 30	
Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
1930 Sunday 7	Heijo, Chosen.	Wrote official correspondence and wrote up seed and plant material.	
Monday 8	West Heijo, Chosen.	Visited animal market day. Collected seed and plant material in hill section northeast of Heijo.	
Tuesday 9	Sharlin, Chosen.	Left Heijo at 9.30 A.M. Arr. Sharlin at 12.10 P.M. Inspected experimental plots of Sharlin Exp. Sta.	
Wednesday 10	Sharlin, Chosen.	Inspected soybean breeding and variety work at Sharlin 3.15 P.M. Exper. Sta.. Visited farming section south of Sharlin.	Left Sharlin at 5.50 P.M. Arr. Heijo at 5.50 P.M.
Thursday 11	Heijo, Chosen.	Collected seed and plants in hill and tableland region west of Heijo.	
Friday 12	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited Army Airport and Heijo Golf Club with regard to grasses used for sod.	
Saturday 13	Ryujo, Chosen.	Visited farm section near Ryujo concerning silage work. Collected seed and plants in this region.	

Address for succeeding week:

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W.J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name) From September 1 to September 30, 192 30
(Office)

Date 1930	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 14	Heijo, Chosen.	Worked on seed and plant material. Visited the Botanical region to look over seed and plants.	
Monday 15	Rikino, Chosen.	Collected seed and plant material between Rikino and Chuwa.	
Tuesday 16	Ritsuri, Chosen.	Collected seed and plant material in Ritsuri region.	
Wednesday 17	Heijo, Chosen.	Worked on seed and plant material. Left Heijo at 2.31 P.M. Arr. at Keijo 3.50 P.M.	
Thursday 18	Suigen, Chosen.	Inspected soybean breeding and variety work at the Suigen Exper. Sta. Visited farming section near Suigen.	
Friday 19	Keijo, Chosen.	Visited Korean markets and the Royal Botanic Garden for seeds.	
Saturday 20	Seiryori, Tokuson, Chosen.	Collected seeds and plants in Seiryori, Tokuson and Roryoshin sections.	

Address for succeeding week:

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From September 1 to September 30, 1923

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
1923			
Sunday 21	En route	Left Keijo at 9.05 A.M. Arr. Keijo at 3.06 P.M.	
Monday 22	Keijo, Chosen.	Visited Heian Nando Seed and Nursery Farm. Visited soybean milk and beancurd factory.	
Tuesday 23	Ritsuri, Chosen.	Collected seed and plant material in the Ritsuri hill section.	
Wednesday 24	Junsen, Chosen.	Visited soybean seed section near Junsen.	
Thursday 25	Chuwa, Chosen.	Collected data on soybeans in Chuwa section and also collected seeds and plants.	
Friday 26	Ritsuri, Chosen.	Took movie and still pictures of soybean harvesting in the Ritsuri section. Collected seed and plant material.	
Saturday 27	Keijo, Chosen.	Threshed and cleaned seed. Packed seed and plant material. Visited Daicomon Gate Farmers' Market day.	

Address for succeeding week:

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

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E. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction

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Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
1930 Sunday 28	Mei Jo, Chosen. In route.	Packed and shipped plant and seed material. Left Mei Jo at 3.18 P.M. en route to Mukden, Manchuria.	
Monday 29	Mukden, Manchuria.	Arr. Mukden at 6.20 A.M. Visited seedsmen and collectors with regard to wild plants in Manchuria. Left Mukden 3.58 P.M. and arrived at Kaiyuan, Manchuria at 5.30 P.M.	
Tuesday 30	Kaiyuan, Manchuria.	Visited farming section near Kaiyuan on soybean work.	
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week:

Remark

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

(Name) _____ (Office) _____
From _____ to _____, 192

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Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
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Saturday			

Address for succeeding week: _____

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